HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S ARTISTS' GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28222 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1890.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

McEWAN'S BEER
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
P. & O. MALWA	5270	550	W. J. Nantes	12th Sept
,, SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
			Saturday.	
P. & O. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3039	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
P. & O. GANGES	4326	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
P. & O. PESHAWUR	3327	800	W. A. Whelor	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3039	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
P. & O. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
P. & O. ARCADIA	6393	1500	W. H. Andrews	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3039	500	W. J. Webber	29th ,,
P. & O. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
P. & O. CLYDE	4145	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3039	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,

The steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

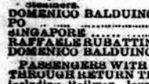
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1890.
ROHILLA	3511	800	F. Speck	11th Sept.
SUNETTA	3515	800	W. Grady	25th ,,
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versâ at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
PO	...	..	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	24th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charge Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 9th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Seacon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Aug. 21, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
VICTOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.
MAX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

... and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
FOR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 400.

Wine rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at greatly Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from to Trieste.

Passengers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Touching at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARGO	G. Mahoricle	4,000	600	21st Sept.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Seacon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
1st September, 1890.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on their lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, is the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's other troops, about 5,000 in number, officered most ... Europeans—besides a large civil population. ... would manifestly be advantageous to firms to ... at the stations on the above railway, the ... important of which are SECUNDERABAD, ... HAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR. ... announcements may be in English or in any ... NATIVE LANGUAGES.

... INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, ... KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others ... wish to force their business on the notice of ... public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway ... Advertising*.

... there is no reason why the privilege should not ... also specially valuable to Advertisers in India ... taking to the great and increasing number of ... native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on ... Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., ... seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in ... their own language, would find the publication of ... their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible ... means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the ... paper means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad ... Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot ... annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. ... twelve stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the stations named by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a. m., on 7th SEPTEMBER, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST & CUTCH MANDVI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

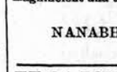
FOR MARMAGOA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 9th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th September, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Calcutta, 11, Old Court House, Street.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order, and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

OFFERS WANTED, for a very strong and pucka built property situate, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Esplanade, known as Victoria Hotel. The property commands an entirely Westerly view and sea breeze, and is of the best designs Offers open till 30th September, 1890. For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to "F. C. K.," care of this paper.

OOTACAMUND.

FOR SALE.

BURNFOOT.—The property of the late SIR SALAR JUNG—to be SOLD by order of the Committee of Administration. Situate in a very picturesque and healthy position on the Ooty—Coonoor Road; containing :—Ball-room 46 ft. by 16½ ft., Verandah 46 ft. by 10 ft., 9 Bed-rooms, 6 Dressing rooms, 1 Nursery, 1 Dining room, 8 Bath-rooms, 1 Maity's room, 1 Store room, 2 Coach houses, Stabling for 6 Horses, Poultry houses, Lawn Tennis and Badminton Courts.

Furnished with Lamps, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Furniture, &c.

Acreage about 24·49.

Well Timbered Park-like grounds.

There is a plantation of about 10,000 blue gums and an abundance of pure Spring Water.

As sanction has been given for constructing the Nilgiri Railway, and work is to be commenced forthwith, this desirable property must become very valuable.

Apply to

CAPT. F. BEAUCLERK, R.E.,
Secretary and Member of Committee,
Hyderabad, Deccan,
Or
A. DREW,
Ootacamund.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificient and a charming view all round.

Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 269, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIMLA JAMS.

JUST ARRIVED, a fresh stock of APRICOT JAMS, in 2lb tins, Re. 1-1 per tin.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

ADVANCES made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, Stocks, Shares, and other approved securities.

STATE, Municipal, and other PUBLIC LOANS negotiated and issued upon the London market.

For all particulars apply direct to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics, renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of ANY PIECE CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on application.
LONDON HOUSE.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

27, LEADENHALL STREET.

NOTICE.

GEO. HODSON,

NURSERY GARDEN AND SEED STORE.
17, RESIDENCY ROAD, BANGALORE.
FLOWERS, PLANTS, AND SEEDS
Of all descriptions sent to any part of India.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
TERMS CASH.

CHARLES & CO.,

TINSMITHS, COPPERSMITH AND ELECTRO-PLATERS.
HEAD OFFICE: BYCULLA, BRANCH OFFICE: MEDOW STREET, FORT.

CHARLES & Co., beg to inform Managers of Hotels, Messes, Clubs and the public in general that they undertake to Electroplate Household Articles. The services of an experienced hand have been secured.
In prices we defy competition.
A trial order solicited. Quotations orders will be promptly attended to.

REDUCED PRICES.

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GINS.

WHISKIES.

			Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whiskey, "Phœnix" Brand	Qts.	per doz.	26	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Glenlivet, a special blend	,,	,,	25	0
TREACHER'S Special Liqueur Glenlivet	,,	,,	28	0
TREACHER'S Old Irish Whiskey	,,	,,	25	0
CRABBIE'S Scotch, first quality	,,	,,	24	0
KINAHAN'S L. L. Irish Whiskey	,,	,,	24	0
BUSHMILL'S Irish Whiskey	,,	,,	35	0
DANIELL CRAWFORD'S Scotch Whiskey	,,	,,	28	0
JOHN JAMIESON'S Finest Dublin Whiskies, bottled in Europe, 1 star Rs. 28, 2 stars Rs. 31, and 3 stars			34	0

BRANDIES.

		Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy, 15 years old	per doz.	64	0
TREACHER'S ** Fine Old Pale Cognac, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled"	,,	39	0
TREACHER'S ** Old Pale Cognac, a choice matured spirit	,,	35	0
TREACHER'S * Pale Cognac, a good peg Brandy	,,	31	0

HENNESSEY'S BRANDIES, MONNIER'S BRANDIES, EXSHAW'S BRANDIES.

GINS.

		Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S "Superior Old Hollands," in cases of 15 Flasks	per case.	34	0
DE KUYPER'S Hollans Geneva	,,	35	0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened Gin	per doz.	24	0
TREACHER'S London Old Tom	,,	20	0
TREACHER'S Plymouth Gin	,,	23	0
SWAINE & BOORD'S Old Tom	,,	20	0
BOOTH'S Old Tom	,,	22	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE. NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

IN consequence of the IMPROVED EXCHANGE We are now able to offer our new Consignments of Hats &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat	Various Shapes	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat	,, ,,	
Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat	,, ,,	
Beaver Flexible Felt Hat	,, ,,	
Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat	,, ,,	
Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat	,, ,,	
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps.		Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.
A large assortment of checks stripes and self colors.		

Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's treet Bloomsbury; London.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

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IN consequence of the present favourable Rate of Exchange, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in intimating to the Public that they have made an all-round Reduction on the Prices of their Goods of 15 per cent.

15 per cent. on GOLD WATCHES.
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First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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NEW SYNTHETIC REMED
PHENACETIN-BAYER—New Remedy for
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 8 gr. and
The New Remedy for Sleeplessness—SULPHONAL-BAYER.
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ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 8TH SEPT.,
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A GRAND
MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITION
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Principal and most interesting Scenes and Events in his Life, with a short and graphic description of each.
Powerful Lime-Lights will be used!
There will also be a few appropriate songs interspersed during the display.
ADMISSION: 8 As. A few Reserve Seats at Re. 1 each.

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PANES
FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS of superior texture and most approved designs famous for neatness and durability.

	Fringed on two sides.	Fringed, on four sides.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
For Single Cots, white .....each	4 8	5 0
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" " white with broad Turkey red borders..... "	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white ..... "	7 8	8 0
" " brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue..... "	8 0	8 8
" " Turkey or Turkey lilac... "	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 7 OF 1890.
RAO BAHADOOR BHUGWANDAS BAGLA, Hindoo, residing at Calcutta and carrying on business at Sicolor Chawl in Bombay, by means of his MOONIM KOORILAL RAMPRATAB..Plaintiff,
vs.
BHAWOO CHUNNARAO of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Dhuswadi, outside the Fort in Bombay .....Defendant,

WHEREAS in Pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 19th day of August, 1890, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff above-named. All the right, title and interest of the Defendant above-named in all that piece of land with messuage, situate in an cart called Dhuswady Lane, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, Collector's Land Revenue old Number for Pension and Tax 19, New No. 125, Old Survey No. 420, New No. 276, Municipal Ward No. 4384, Street No. 4, and bounded on the north by passage of the said cart Dhuswady Lane, on the south by the property of Narrayen Morojee Zaoba, on the east partly by property of the late Sakabae, widow of Jugonnath Balkrishna and partly by the passage of the said cart, and on the west by the property known as Agnihotri's house.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 23rd day of September, 1890, lodge in my office a statement verified by Oath or Affirmation in affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 2nd day of September, 1890.
G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that GUNPAT PURSHOTUM DESAYKER, has CONTRACTED TO SELL the debt property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of gift, inheritance, Sale, Mortgage, Lease, Lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 61, Meadow Street, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1890.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 138-14 square yards or there abouts, being the portion of the land containing by admeasurement 247-69 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 23, New No. 140 Old Survey No. 552, and New Survey No. 7742, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Western side of Kandawadi Cross Lane, Pass No. 1 in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay formerly as well as now in the occupation of Laxuman Bapujee, Gunpat Purshotum Bapujee and the tenants of Gunpat Purshotum Bapujee, deceased by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ll. Ward No. 575, and Street No. 19, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Kandawadi Cross Lane aforesaid, on the west by the property of Venayek Dadoba Poondangar, on the north by the property of Cassinath Madhoo Bhut, and on the south by the house allotted to the share or part of the said Luxuman Bapujee.
MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of the rate of Rs. 15 per share (Free of [illegible] for the half year ended 30th June, 1890, will be [illegible] on and after the 15th September, 1890.
The Share Warrants for those shareholders [illegible] on the 9th September, 1890, on delivery of their certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 9th to the 16th September, 1890, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).
TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c.,
WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,
Very celebrated and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.
The de mand for this material is increasing year by year.
Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.
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SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES, and BAGGAGE Shipped and INSURANCE effected when required.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
ESTABLISHED 1857.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000
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BANKERS.
LONDON..... The Bank of England. The London Joint stock Bank.
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PARIS ..... The Rotterdamsche Bank. Andre Neuflize & Co.
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Durban ..... " NATAL BANK.
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Foochow ..... " PURDON & Co.
Hankow ..... " JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
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Nagasaki ..... " M. HASPE & Co.
Nagpattam ..... " BANK OF MADRAS.
Padang ..... " C. I. VAN BUSSUM & Co.
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Shanghai ..... " MONRELL & Co.
Surabaya ..... " FRASER, EATON & Co.
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Interest allowed, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum. For shorter periods, at rates to be learned on application.
Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on application.
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Agent.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONSIDERATIONS by the late GEORGE ARMSTRONG, M.D. Rs. 2 [illegible] Rs. 2 [illegible] Rs. 2 [illegible]

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	2000	2000	6 pr. ct.	910
Bank of Bengal	50,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1000
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Chartered	120,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Comml. Bank	25,000	250	250	7 pr. ct.	253
Chartered Mercantile					
Hong Kong & Shanghai					
National Bank of India	37,500	625	625	5 pr. ct.	360
Oriental					
Union	20,000	125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
Bank of India	37,500	625	612½	5 pr. ct.	165
Mercantile Bank					
Bank of Ceylon	50,000	250	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,200
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	25	430
Apollo Cotton	2,345	100	100	2	63
Bombay & Persia Co. (Ltd. of)					
Bombay	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Unit-	999	1,000	1,000	25	710
Bombay Cotton	600	500	500	20	395
Bombay Co.,	3,750	200	200	25	915
Bury of Bom-					
bay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920
Carnac					
Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	585
China Land &					
Mills	4,000	700	700	20	595
Crown Mills	999	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mills	1,800	500	500	15	460xd
Dhurumsey	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800
Empress	5,000	500	all	Rs. 20	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	490
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindoostan	675	1,000	1,000	40	830
Hingangha					
Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Hormusjee					
Bullengha	1,500	500	500	25	510
Jacob Sassoon	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Jam Mills	1,000	500	500		380
Jehangir Mandi	999	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	850
Kaiser-i-Hind	3,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Kohinoor Mills	600	500	500	Nil.	347d
Manchester Manufacturing Co.	1,800	200	250	10	237
Manuk Bahoo-	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	765
Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	600	1,000	1,000	..	535
Meyer Mills	750	1,000	1,000	30	690
Muir Mills Co., Ltd.	600	1,000	1,000	..	535
Oriental Spin. & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Padroe United	300	1,000	11,000	100	9,000
Phœnix Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	330
Prabhoodas Mills (Guzerat)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Premchund Roychund	5,000	1,000	all	60	1,180
Proprietary	5,000	250	250	5	9½
Ramjee Punjee	1,650	1,000	1,000	70	1,000
Sassoon Mills Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Standard Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.	1,200	500	500	Nil.	120
Tata Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	610
Textile Mills	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,040
Union Spinning Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	55	1,400
Vishnoo Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
Western India Spinning Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	275
Western India Spinning Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Western Mandvi	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Wilson Mills, Ltd.	1,360	250	250	Nil.	240
Zeer of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	800
Zeerabad Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	300
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	610
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	610
Queen Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720
Albion Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	980xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	630xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
Back Bay Reclamation	700	150	150	7½	170
Back Bay Reclamation	700	50	50	12	50
Badham Pills	5,000	100	100	14	109
Bagty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	46
Bazar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,322	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay Khurmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,350
Bombay New Issues	500	375	625	33½	835
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,230	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.	600	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	800
Broom Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Broach Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Bright and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	192½
Caspian Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Cooper &Co., Ltd	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,200	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 cxd
Jump & Co.	4,000	200	175	20½	253
Karsandas Sandlas	500	500	300	30	60
Kohinoor Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Kurla & Dharavi Land Co.	4	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Lakshmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	2,0	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Lodder Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Life	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ltd.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Prince of Wales Flour Mills	250	10,000	2,000	Dvd	1,550
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Speedy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	85
Thacker and Co	2,000	500	all	35	1,020
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Tuticorin Spinning & Weaving India	9,000	25	25	5-8	11½
Victoria Flour	..	..	..	..	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert (Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	456
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	820
Apollo	700	2,000	2,000	Nil.	920
Bullary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay Commercial Manfg. Co., Ltd	500	1,000	1,000	..	550
Broach Cotton Press Co.	200	200	200	16	95
Coin	500	1,000	1,000	55	350
East India	350	1,000	1,000	120	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 50	165
French	100	5,500	5,500	150	1,125
Karve	200	500	all	50	500xd
Mahanthy	450	500	500	30	450
Mongoli Press Co., Ltd.	750	100	100	all	100
Rhanganath Mahadeopure Cotton G. and P. Co., Ltd.	210	450	450	54	410xd.
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	65
Motmuli Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
National	1,000	200	all	25	265
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
Oriental	3,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co. Ltd.	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,040
Ramoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	55	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
Somasundrum	1,000	500	500	Nil.	275
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	275
Swan Mills, Ltd.	1,360	250	250	Nil.	240
Tear of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	800
Vardachel Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	300
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	610
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	610
Queen Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720
Albion Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	980xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	630xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	4100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. Ordinary	..	& 16	..	do.	430

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER 1890.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	Sept. 6th, 3h. 27m.	a.m.
New Moon	„ 14th, 5h. 44m.	p.m.
First Quarter	„ 22nd, 2h. 56m.	a.m.
Full Moon	„ 28th, 5h. 51m.	p.m.

Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.		Low Water.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Episcopal Methodist Conference, 11 a.m.	5 46	6 10	1 26m	10	28m	10
14th Sunday	5 46	6 9	3 50m	a	5 1m	a
Corporation,	5 46	6 8	7 40m	0	18m	0
Grand Gordon" at Parsee School, 4.30 p.m.			9 54 a	2	9 a	
Meeting,	5 47	6 8	8 9m	1	40m	
			9 34 a	3	18 a	
Criminal	5 47	6 7	9 40m	2	42m	
			9 21 a	4	1 a	
Original	5 47	6 6	10 14m	3	52m	
			10 0 a	5	34 a	

Residents left during the week ending 6th inst.

The Holy Corpse left Mecca with its escort, on the 7th of August.

THE Bombay Gazette

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Episcopal Methodist Conference, 11 a.m.
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana, 11 a.m.
Swimming Competition at Back Bay Baths, 4-30 p.m.
Cricket, Y. M. C. Association vs. Parsee Gymkhana, 2 p.m.
Shivajee High School, lecture by Mr. B. B. Nagarkar, 6 p.m.
Football, Y. M. C. A. vs. Rovers, 5 p.m.
Palli Hill Gun Club, meet this afternoon at Dande 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Akbar (s), from Jeddah; Busheer (s), Marmugoa; Kapurthala (s), Busreh; and Khandalla (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Nawab (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Roma (s), Rangoon and Moulmein; Peveril (s), Batavia; Assam (s), Aden, &c.; and H. M. Sphinx, Persian Gulf.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Busheer entered the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ormesby entered and the s.s. Peveril left the dock yesterday.

AN ENGLISH LECTURE by Dr. K. Ballel will be held in the hall of the Shivaji High School, at 6 p.m., to-morrow (Sunday) evening. Subject.—Physiology of Respiration. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The swimming preliminary and the final heat in the Three-length Breast-stroke Race, open to members of the above club, will take place at the Back Bay Baths, at 4-30 p. m., to-day.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture on "Theosophy in England and America" will be delivered by Mr. Bertram Keightley, M.A., (Cantab), at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to-morrow, at 5 p.m.

A MISSING WIFE.—Noorbhoy Kadurbhoy, residing at Butcher Street, reports that his wife, a young woman of 20 years, named Ameena, left his house on the evening of the 3rd instant, and has not since been heard of.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th August, 1890, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1889, of 110,534 maunds, and Rs. 29,709, in the earnings.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Sunolall Govardundass, residing at Kalbadevie Road, reports that his servant, Baloo, took out of his coat pocket, on Thursday, a gold watch and chain, also four gold buttons, of the collective value of Rs. 276, and absconded.

CRICKET.—The Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club will play the Parsee Gymkhana on the ground of the latter, close to Marine Lines Station, at 2 p.m., sharp. A Second Eleven will also play the Municipality C. Club on the ground, near the Cooperage, at 2 p.m.

LOST.—Mahomed Ali Koodabux, residing at Dongree, reports having dropped currency notes and cash, which were wrapped up in a piece of cloth, valued altogether at Rs. 53, somewhere between his residence and Falkland Road, on Thursday evening.

GUZERATHI NEW YEAR'S CARDS.—Mr. Sheriar Aspandiar Irani, of Kalbadevi Road, has imported a large supply of elegant New Year's cards with Guzerathi texts. The cards are in artistic design and finish equal to any of the cards printed with English characters, and are now being offered at cheap rates.

ENGLISH ADDRESS.—In reply to the recent inquiry as to "Who is the Leader of Indian Theism," Mr. B. B. Nagarkar will deliver an address in English at 6 p. m. this evening, in the hall of the Shivaji High School, Girgaum French Bridge. Subject.—The Position of Keshab Chandra Sen in the Church of Indian Theism.

THEFT OF MONEY.—A Hindu woman, named Bellemall, residing at Babulnath Wady, reports that during her absence from home on Thursday last, between the hours of 1 and 4 p. m. her house was entered from a back window, and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs 200 and Rs 2 in cash, stolen from a travelling tin box. The box being found by the complainant to all appearance intact, it is believed that it must have been opened by a duplicate key.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the morgue, respecting the death of a woman, named Radha, aged 30 years. Deceased who lived at Grant Road, was addicted to liquor and ganja. About 9-30 p. m., on Thursday she was found lying apparently under the influence of drink, when she was conveyed by a policeman in a victoria to the J. J Hospital, but on her arrival there it was discovered that she was dead. The verdict was "That the death of Radha was caused by excessive drinking."

THE WIFE-MURDER AT PAREL.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Acting Superintendent Saunders brought up on remand and charged Javier Jaltha before Mr. Richardson with the murder of Joykore, his wife, on or about the 22nd ultimo. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, the accused being undefended. The Magistrate, after recording some evidence for the prosecution, which was similar to that adduced before the Coroner, adjourned the further hearing of the case till to-day, Saturday.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—An address was presented to Mr. Kaikhusro Tirandas Irani, B.A., by the students of the Bombay and Chandanwadi High School, on Tuesday, the 2nd September, at their school-premises in the Fort. The room was crowded by the ex and the present students of the same school. Mr. Charter, who occupied the chair, stated that Mr. Irani laboured unremittingly for the benefit of his students; and as the fruit of his hard work, his boys have always acquitted themselves well. His place in the school has been taken up by a gentleman of more than average ability.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GROWING IN INDIA.—Messrs. T. Jones and Co., the proprietors of the Himalaya Seed Stores have just issued a new catalogue, beautifully and artistically illustrated, of their vegetable and flower seeds and other horticultural sundries. In presenting their catalogue to the public, the proprietors strongly recommend the seeds enumerated in the list as being of the very best quality, having been imported directly from the most reliable English, Continental, and American growers. Every variety of seeds is tested immediately on arrival, and none are sent out that do not possess favourable germinating qualities. Every precaution is taken to secure seeds true to name and of the very finest quality. For the convenience of purchasers who are unacquainted with the most effective varieties, the Company offer collections, which comprise the most showy and useful varieties, carefully arranged to insure a constant succession of the most brilliant-coloured flowers. Further to encourage the industry of bee culture, they have introduced a mixture comprising seeds of all the most excellent and useful plants for bees' food, and amongst them will be found some beautiful flowers.

ENHANCEMENT OF "FINES" ON BUILDING SITES IN BANDORA.—The *Bombay East Indian* writes:—Now that the people of Bandora have moved the local Municipality to represent to Government the hardship of the proposed penalty on building on sites in that locality, to which we referred some time ago, it is to be hoped that a patient hearing will at last be secured from the authorities. It is surprising that a provision made by the Legislature, two decades ago, simply to protect the State from loss of revenue by agricultural land being permanently rendered uncultivable, should until very recently have been gradually turned into an instrument for augmenting revenue these so many years without protest from the ryots. From Rs. 30 to Rs. 1,000, and within the last four years to Rs. 5,000 an acre, as "*fine*" on building sites in some places in Salsette is a tremendous leap which would be justifiable only on the supposition that the land is rich in mineral resources or in treasure troves. That the land is not such goes without saying, and cuts away all justification for the enhancement of the "*fine*." The people of Bandora have a strong case, and they can make a strong representation in which we have no doubt that Mr. Little, the able president and his colleagues, and all men of light and leading interested will join. They could easily show how any further enhancement of "*fine*" on building sites will adversely affect the people, the growth of a charming marine suburb, the extension of Bombay northwards, and finally the revenue itself. The City of Bombay has no small interests in the matter and the Municipality and the citizens could with good reason and with great force make a common cause and take concerted action with the people of Bandora.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Surgeon W Stevenson, 7th B Lancers, Quetta
a Miss Harold,
Capt G F Winter, R A, Silliahpur
Mr H Hobbs, Calcutta
Mr R W Toozs, Europe
Mr S Keightley, do
a Mr K Shahabudeen, C I S, Poona
Mr J C Kiddle, Bombay
a Mr W Saunders, Nagpur
Capt W Richardson, Poona
Col F H Jackson, Baroda
Lieut H J Savi, 7th M N Infy, Belgaum
Miss Lonis, Umballa
Mrs F Cahusac, Bombay
Mr J Schmeider, do
Mr H C Webb, do
Mr T A Walker, do
Mr S Nicool, do
Mr S Sohnabel, do
Mr W Barrett, IM, do
Mr W Chambers, do
Mr E Wilkins, do
Mrs C Townsend, do
Mr & Mrs G F Mackrow, Bombay
Mrs W E Hilliard, Bombay
a Mr & Mrs C Winchester, C S, Collector of Bombay, Bombay
a Mr & Mrs R Bisckley, C F
Mr & Mrs Muhl, Hubli.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A CLAIM BY A DISSENTIENT SHAREHOLDER.

IN THE MATTER OF THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY AND IN THE MATTER OF JOOSUB HAJEE AHMED AND OTHERS.

THE Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Mr. Nanabhai Rustomjee Ranina, the surviving liquidator of the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, applied to their lordships for a review of the order made by them in this matter on the 18th July last.

The order of their lordships was made on an appeal preferred by Joosub Hajee Ahmed, who, with Dr. Hormusjee Bejonjee Dantra, was a dissentient shareholder of the Fleming Spinning Company, from an order of Mr. Justice Bayley made on a summons on the 20th August 1889. The summons required Joosub Hajee Ahmed and Dr. Hormusjee to show cause why the sum of Rs. 78,208-13 the balance of a sum of Rs. 90,000, which was set apart out of the assets of the company, should not be distributed *pro rata* among the unsatisfied creditors. Mr. Justice Bayley made the summons absolute to the extent of the unsatisfied debts of the creditors of the old company. Joosub Hajee Ahmed appealed from Mr. Justice Bayley's order on the grounds that he erred in holding that there were any unsatisfied creditors of the old company; that he ought to have held that the claims of all such creditors, if any, were debarred by limitation; that he ought to have held that the creditors of the old company, having elected to recover their claims from the assets of the new company, were estopped from making any claim on the assets of the old company, &c. In disposing of the appeal, their lordships held that the statute of limitation was fatal to the claim, if any, of the creditors of the old company; and that those claims were, therefore, barred. The order of Mr. Justice Bayley was accordingly reversed; and the entire summons was discharged. The appellant was to have his claim, together with his costs throughout, paid out of the balance of the Rs. 90,000.

It was from this order of their lordships, made on the 18th July last, that Mr. Macpherson now applied for review. He said the reasons for asking for a review were that since the argument of the appeal, the old Fleming Company had ascertained that the claims of the persons mentioned in list A were sent in to the liquidations within a period of sixteen months from the date of the company going into liquidation, and were within the several periods of limitation, applicable to such claims respectively. It had also been ascertained that three of the creditors, in addition to sending in their claims, and two other creditors who were not named in his list, had filed suits in respect of their claims, which were stayed in consequence of the winding up of the company. The reasons why these circumstances were not brought to the notice of the court at the time of the argument of the appeal, were explained at length in an affidavit made by Mr. Owen, solicitor to the company, which the learned counsel read to the court. He urged that having regard to the circumstances in question, there had been no absence of due diligence on the part of the company or their solicitor, and that there was sufficient cause for granting a review of the order of the 18th July. This was one of those unfortunate cases in which there had been a failure of justice; and he therefore applied for a review under section 623 of the Civil Procedure Code, citing a case in 15 Cal. W. R., Full Bench Decisions, p. 1 in support of the argument. Mr. Owen was not present while he (Mr. Macpherson) was addressing the court; and he ought to have applied for an adjournment when the point about the claims being barred was mentioned; but at any rate, the learned counsel had been very cautious in his statement when he said he was instructed that claims had been sent in and that investigations were being made in the matter.

The Chief Justice said that, under the circumstances, the court granted a rule *nisi* for review of the order of the 18th July.

APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

REVERSAL OF AN ORDER OF ACQUITTAL OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* KALA PANA.

THE Government of Bombay by their pleader, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, appealed against an order of acquittal passed on the 27th January last by Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in the above case, in which the accused was charged with the offence of committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The accused Kala Pana and Dhola Rúibhav were charged, the first, with having on the night between the 11th and the 12th of December 1889, struck one Bhaga Haridas with a stick on his body in the latter's field at Ranáji, a village near Ahmedabad, in such a manner as to cause his death; and the latter with the abetment of the commission of the offence. Haridas, the father, and Ranchord, the brother of the deceased Bhaga, stated that, after taking his meals about 7 or 8 p.m. on the night in question, the deceased went to one of their lands to keep watch there during the night, and that on the following morning they received intimation to the effect that he was murdered during the course of the night. Maluji, a witness, stated that he was aroused from his sleep on the land he was watching, at about midnight, by some noise of beating in the vicinity, and he accordingly got up and went in the direction whence the noise came. While he was going to the place, he saw two men running away at a distance of about forty steps from him, followed by a woman, whom he could not recognise, and when he proceeded further he found the deceased Bhaga murdered, lying down dead on his bed. Maluji reported this circumstance to Ranchord, the brother of the deceased. The witness denied that he gave the names of the accused to Ranchord. He told the committing magistrate that he recognised the men he saw running away as the accused, and when his attention was drawn by the Joint Sessions Judge to this statement, he denied that he made such a statement to that officer. This denial the Joint Sessions Judge remarked was not honest, and he did not believe it. Fatte, woman, another witness in the case, stated that there was criminal intimacy between her and the deceased for several years. The latter took her to his field on the night in question, and her son Kala, her stand near the hedge and went to his bed to bring his clothes, and as he did not return to her for a long time, she went to her house and slept there. With respect to the two accused, she said that she did not see them in the field that night. It was admitted that Fatte was the wife of Kala's cousin and a distant relation of the accused Dhola. Both the accused, however, denied that they were aware of any criminal intimacy between her and the deceased as alleged by the prosecution. They were taken to the second-class Magistrate at Ahmedabad, before whom they made a full confession of their guilt. Although they admitted to the committing magistrate that they had made these confessions before the second-class Magistrate, they alleged that they were under fear of the police at that time, and denied that the statements recorded in those confessions were true and voluntary. Before the Sessions Judge they denied that they had made any such confession, but these denials, the Sessions Judge observed, did not appear to be truthful. There was no doubt that those confessions were made before the second-class magistrate, and they would have been, the Sessions Judge said, sufficient to convict the accused, provided they were corroborated by independent evidence. As he could not rely on those confessions alone, he acquitted the accused, the assessors agreeing with him.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering judgment, said: The Joint Sessions Judge is in error in holding that the uncorroborated confession of an accused person is insufficient in law for his conviction. There is no such rule of law. If a confession is legally admissible and true, it can be acted on. As in consequence of the view taken by him the Joint Sessions Judge refrained from discussing the merit of the defence set up by the accused, we do not finally deal with the case ourselves. We reverse the order of acquittal passed by the Joint Sessions Judge, and direct that the accused Kala Pana be re-tried.

(Before a Full Bench.)

PARTITION OF ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

APAJI NARHAR KULKARNI AND ANOTHER *vs.* RAMCHANDRA RAVJI KULKARNI.

This was a reference to a full Bench by Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Parsons, who in July last heard an appeal in this case from a decision of Mr. M. H. Scott, District Judge of Sattara. The reference was considered before a full Bench composed of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Telang, and Mr. Justice Candy, yesterday. Mr. G. S. Kirloskar appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Ramchandra Jagannath Joglekar appeared for the respondent.

The reference stated that the point that had arisen for decision in this appeal was this. Under Hindu law applicable to this presidency (the Sattara district in this case), can a son, in the life-time of his father, sue his father and uncles for a partition of the immovable ancestral family property, and for the possession of his share therein, the father not consenting thereto? Mr. Mayne, in his work on Hindu Law, 4th edition, section 433, is of opinion that the right of a descendant to a partition assumes that the ancestors above him are dead. A son or grandson cannot, he says, compel a father or grandfather to proceed to a partition unless he wishes it. The same opinion is expressed in West and Buhler's Hindu Law, 3rd edition. In the case of Rai Bishenchand *vs.* Mussamat Asmaida Koer (I. L. R., 6 Allahabad, 560) the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council say:—"According to the Mitakshara (chap. 1, sec. 5, verse 3), there can be no partition directly between grandfather and grandson while the father is alive." On the other hand, a full Bench of the Allahabad High Court has held that, in a joint Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara law, a grandson has by birth a vested interest in ancestral property which entitles him to enforce a partition in the life-time of his father and grandfather. (Jogal Kishore *vs.* Shib Sahai, I. L. R., 6 Alls. 430.) The point is one which appears to have arisen now for the first time in the court of this presidency; and considering its great importance and the conflicting opinions and decisions abovementioned, their lordships (Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Parsons) thought that it was one which should be referred to a full Bench to decide, so as to have a decision binding at once on the courts of the whole presidency.

The full Bench having heard the arguments of the pleaders on the cases referred to and others, as well as the Hindu law, took time to consider their decision.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Tooth Powder of the Month, and a Breath of Heaven should use Lyon & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH FLUID.

THE EPISCOPAL METHODIST DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

THE district sessions of the above conference were resumed yesterday, at the Bowen Methodist Episcopal Church, Apollo Bunder, the Rev. J. E. Robinson, president elder, chairman. After the preliminary devotional exercises the president called upon the Rev. W. E. Robins, the honorary secretary, to read the report of the Kurrachee pastoral, which gave a very promising and satisfactory account of the progress of the work in that district. The minutes of Thursday's business were read and adopted, and the disciplinary business in the way of the reading of reports by the various pastors of districts, both local and mofussil, conducted. These reports embraced the financial conditions of the numerous schools and churches under the charge of the missionaries, the general progress in the missionary field of labour throughout India and the extent and successful results accomplished in the course of their teachings and preachings of evangelistic doctrines throughout the districts allotted to their care. The Rev. Delamater read a report on the Guzerathi work in Bombay, which contained some very interesting facts regarding the teachings of the missionaries amongst the Guzerathi element in Bombay. On the re-sitting of the Conference in the afternoon, the Rev. E. F. Frease addressed the assembly on "Christian Literature," in the course of which, he said that the people of India are waking up from the sleep of centuries in no one thing more rapidly than in the matter of education. Satisfactories required literature. But they know only too well that the literature it was receiving now was not Christian, but one which was leading educated India out into infidelity and scepticism. The kind of literature needed was one which would be pertinent and adapted to the conditions and peculiar needs of the situation that was a distinctively religious literature which would suit non-Christian and Christian. From his examination of Mahratti and Guzerathi Christian literature, he was satisfied that one of their greatest needs was a tract literature, thoroughly evangelical in its character, pure, containing the true doctrines of the Gospel, the impassioned appeal of the preacher as he stands face to face with perishing souls transferred as early as possible to the printed page. India needed a general literature of science, philosophy, history, fiction, and poetry, based on Christian principles. Such was being produced but needed attention. But the only way in which such a literature could be produced was by the working of many pens and the thinking of many minds, in response to the needs of India's millions.

The Rev. A. W. Prautch submitted another interesting paper, after which the following resolutions were moved and adopted:—

A resolution was passed recognising the merits of an abridgement of Tod's Student's Manual, and recommending it as a suitable book to be read by young men.

The Rev. E. F. Frease, C. E. Delamater, J. A. Richards, A. W. Prautch, W. C. Fox were appointed a committee to take into consideration the whole subject of Christian literature, to which committee was referred a resolution, recommending the appointment of an association for publishing and disseminating Christian literature.

Other resolutions passed were:—That all reports and papers read at the conference be the property of the conference.

That whereas our esteemed brother, W. E. Robins, was recently privileged to visit China in company with the indefatigable champion of social and national morality, Mr. A. S. Dyer, in the interests of the anti-opium agitation, resolved, that we congratulate both these brethren on the success of their mission, and thank God for the favour vouchsafed to them in many ways. Rejoicing that our colleague has been able to do so much by voice and pen on behalf of this important cause, we pray that his efforts may contribute to the final abolition of the crying evil, and hasten the day when Great Britain shall have purged herself of all complicity with this demoralising traffic.

The conference adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

THE ILLEGAL PHOTOGRAPH NUISANCE.

Another seizure of improper photographs was by the instructions of Superintendent MacDermott, made on Thursday night, and the accused, Abba Currim charged with selling them, and a general merchant and commission agent, named Mahomed Hajee Joosub were brought before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday.

Superintendent MacDermott said that in consequence of information received by him he sent a policeman in plain clothes to the shop of the accused on Thursday night where he, after making other purchases, bought six of the photographs from the first accused for Re. 1. After the purchase Superintendent MacDermott and Inspector Hack entered the shop, and accused the first prisoner, who was a servant in the employ of the second accused, with selling the photographs. The man at once admitted the offence and produced the money which had been paid him. His employer was then sent for, and produced about 130 photographs from three boxes in his shop.

The Magistrate desired to know if the present case was connected with the one in which Max Ungwar was charged before him recently, and also desired to know if persons charged with such offences as the prisoners, could not be flogged by order of the Court.

Superintendent MacDermott replied in the negative. As regarded the first part of his Worship's remarks he stated that the shop-keeper had that morning made a voluntary statement to him in which he stated where he had procured the photographs.

In answer to the charge Abba Currim pleaded guilty, but as the second accused would not admit his guilt further than that the articles had been found in his shop the Superintendent asked his Worship to postpone the case in order to enable him to instruct the public prosecutor.

His Worship adjourned the case to the 15th instant liberating the prisoners on bail of Rs. 500 each, to find surety also for a like amount.

THE FLOODS IN BENGAL.

A CALCUTTA correspondent says:—At the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal an official conference was held on Monday at the office of the Presidency Commissioner to discuss the subject of the floods in the districts of Murshedabad, Nuddea and Jessore. Mr. Smith, Commissioner, Mr. Westmacott, officiating Commissioner, the Collectors of the three districts, and Mr. Abercrombie, District Superintendent of Police, were present, and Mr. Nolan, Secretary, Revenue Department, represented the Government. It appeared from the Collectors' statements that little damage had been done as yet in Jessore: but in Nuddea and Murshedabad large tracts are submerged, a considerable portion of the crops destroyed and the working classes thrown temporarily out of employment. It was resolved to make advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act to ryots really requiring such assistance, to invite the co-operation of the District Boards and Municipalities, and to spend on charitable relief the sums available for the purpose from the balance of former subscript

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 2 lines, Rs. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS ... Rs. 80 to Rs. 4,000 each.—MARCKS & Co., [illegible] Tower, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the ... Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 each.—PALE, [illegible] Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—... Owing to the present favorable rate of EX-CHANGE I am offering considerable RE-DUCTIONS in the PRICES of my stock all round. The Cheapest RELIABLE HOUSE for Watches is Alarm Re. 1-8 each.—MARCKS & CO., Watch Makers, 7, Meadow Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY ... from BARNES, CRAWFORD, 68, Queen Street, Glasgow. Sole Agents, old Wyndham, may be had from Messrs. SPEAR, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOW-ERS. "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Model," 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—P. W. SHALL, Marine Street, Bombay.

NARAYAN BHIKAJI successfully treats cases of LEPROSY, WHITE LEPROSY, and SKIN DISEASES. No. 76, Kandevi Road, near Post Office.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all the year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PIRO RIPON.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.

A NOVELTY.—ZOROASTRIAN NEW YEAR'S CARDS, a choice selection of tastefully decorated Cards, specimen in General Language, specially ordered out by SHERIAR ASPANDIAR IRANI, Kalbadevi Road.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.—SPECIAL SERVICE by the Revd. Dr. MACKICHAN, D. D., SUNDAY EVENING, the 7th September 1890, at 6-30 p.m. All are cordially invited.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for Persons buying Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Plateware, &c., &c., we allow 12½ per cent discount on purchases of more than Rs. 5 on account of favourable exchange.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE—A PIANO, in good order Soundy's Sympathetic. Price Rs. 200. Apply "A." care of this paper.

MATRICULATION and FINAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—Now ready, FULL GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES, Physical and Political by A. J. CLARKSON, Principal, Upper Grade School, Hydrabad, Sindh. Price Re. 1-4, of all Booksellers.

WANTED PUPILS, who desire to have in six months a thorough knowledge (both practice and theory) of German, French, or Italian. Charges moderate. Apply "H. M." care of this paper.

WANTED, for steamers trading regularly to Bombay, Apothecaries. Apply (with copies of testimonials) stating salary to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay.

WANTED for a Mill in Ahmedabad, a competent CARDER, with a general knowledge of spinning. Good salary to a really first-class man. Apply stating terms to "K." care of this paper.

RECEIVED new improved heavy AIR GUN No. 6 and No. 2 B, with extra sight. Never imported into India before. Dead shot at 100 yards; Large bore with case complete Rs. 38.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "STONE HOUSE." Well furnished, centrally situate. TO PARSEES.—Reopening of the LANGHOLM HOTEL, charges moderate. Excellent accommodation. Apply to NASSERWANJI DOSSABHOY, Colaba Sanatarium.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FRENCH and Genoa or Italian roofing, &c., paving tiles, can now be had very very cheap on account of rise in exchange. Before buying elsewhere, please inquire at our office. SORABSHAH and Co., 199, Modowa Street, Fort, Bombay.

O[illegible] REMOVED to [illegible] next door to the *Bombay* [illegible]

[illegible] FESTIVITIES!!! [illegible] Installation of the [illegible] and enlarged, and is [illegible] entertainment, Wedding [illegible] CHIAN," *Bombay*

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran. [illegible] Central and accommodation, from October next. [illegible] Terms moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Poona.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Modowa Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERHAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets: by W. S. M. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: containing shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

DEWJEE GANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Rosewood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chowkie, No. 6.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, Lockets, Bracelets, Pins, Rings, Charms, Pen and Pencils, Brooches, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

PIANOS.—Upright grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ltd. Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced European Tuners only. Special rates for regular Tunings.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ltd.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "L." care of this office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BARLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. S. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works: Goibara:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. S. Dougherty, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Rs. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 32 pages of the *Field* and the cream of the rest, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged. Army Orders, also Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL Glazed Quality Printings.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M., AURAL SURGEON. LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, LONDON. Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Nervous Diseases, from 3. to 5 P.M. 10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Constipation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a safe and effectual remedy for Bowel and Stomach complaints.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have [illegible] Fevers. [illegible] Dysentery, [illegible] Diarrhœa.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NORMAL VISION.

IT is only by comparing our ACUTENESS OF SIGHT with that of others, or with some established standard, that we can estimate the extent of our deficiency, or assure ourselves that none exists. There are many who flatter themselves that their sight is excellent though it is in fact far below the normal standard, simply because they do not happen to have had any opportunity for this critical comparison.

At LAWRENCE & MAYO'S NEW RECEPTION ROOM, opposite the Floral Fountain, in Rampart Row, special facilities are provided for applying these exact comparative tests, aided by an apparatus recently patented by Mr. S. Lawrence. A precise definition of the defect is essential before specially adapted Spectacles can be prepared for its correction.

Numberless unsolicited testimonials from all classes gratefully acknowledge the benefit derived from using

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S SPECIALLY ADAPTED SPECTACLES,

All testifying in effect, "Whereas I was blind, now I see perfectly."

PATRONIZED BY ALL THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS & OCULISTS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND LONDON.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 200 HORSES selected by the well known importer C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON. 18 Years in Practice. No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

CLEARANCE SALE OF CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD., 18, MARINE STREET.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK DISINFECTANTS (FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS), NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1885. Antwerp 1886. PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION. "Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.* "Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.* Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited, CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, inability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which "HUNYADI" forms the word part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK, *and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.*

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. S. SPHINX, Commander Boldero, sailed yesterday evening for the Persian Gulf.

THE steam-ship Peveril, 1,974 tons, Captain Jones Walters, cleared yesterday for Batavia in ballast.

THE steam-ship Knight Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J. Thomas, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Roma, 1,742 ton Captain A M Rait, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 685 pilgrims. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons Captain A P Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 44 cases opium and Mr and Mrs Potton as cabin and 103 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Bushire, 588 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmugoa, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Walke, Mr and Mrs Clarke and family and 125 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Khandalla, 1,318 tons Captain J R P Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Cursetjee Jamsetjee and child, and ten deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ormesby	1828	Peterson	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
" La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmidt	O	M Maritimes Co.
" Peveril	1975	Walters	P	K. Nixon & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Poonani ..... Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" D. Balduino	304	Govino	3	F. Bozzoni
" Bisagno	1436	Orengo	3	F. Bozzoni
" Toheran	981	Sahis	5	P. and O. S. N. Co.
" Etolia	2213	Hillcoat	12	Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, Aug 21.
	Bushire (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, Sept 3.
	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Buscrh, Aug 27.
	Khandalla (s)	Alexander	Calcutta, Aug 30.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Nawab (s)	Carson	Calcutta, &c.
	Roma (s)	Rait	Rangoon & Moulmein
	Peveril (s)	Walters	Batavia.
	Assam (s)	Webber	Aden, &c.
	H. M. S. Sphinx	Boldero	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Kt. Commander, Captain Thomas, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Busheer, for Marmugoa, &c.
" Akbar, for Mauritius.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
25	Simla s	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
27	Assyria s	Gimblett	Bombay.
29	Labourdonnais s	Schmitz	Aden.
	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.
Sept.			
1	Kapurthala s	Turner	Persian Gulf.
	Locksley Hall s	Collin	Liverpool via Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
27	Simla s	Robertson	Bombay.
28	Assyria s	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.
29	Indra s	J Firth	Liverpool.
	Labourdonnais s	Schmitz	Bombay.
30	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.
	Sulamut s	Webber	Hull.
Sept.			
1	Urania s	J Smith	Port Said for orders.

VESSELS IN KEAMARI HARBOUR.

Steamer Kapurthala, Turner, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.
" Locksley Hall, Collin, Sir Charles Forbes & Co., for Liverpool and Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
1	Waverley s	Calver	Bombay, Aug 22.
	Bay of Panama sp	Wright	New York, May 28.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1.—Steamers Pundua, Sindhana and Castle Eden.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—75 cwts gun, S Nurpall.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ormesby s—10,000 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 1,999½ cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co; 2,500 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, J O Bushby and Co; 49 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assam s—2 boxes silver coins, (Rs. 10,700), The Comptoir National de EsCompte de Paris.

D Balduino s—10 cases mother-of-pearl shells, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—150 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 20 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 159 cwts cutchgoogal, &c., Yue Lun Ching; 75 cwts cooplate, Yue Lun Ching; 11 bales twist, K S Chinoy.

Toheran s—150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 191 cwts sandalwood, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 99½ cwts cooplate, Yue Lun Ching; 44 chests opium, The P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Toheran s—30 bales twist, K. Mackenzjee S and W Co; 75 bales twist, Sassoon D David and Co; 300 bales twist, K M Heeramaneck and Co; 10 bales twist, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 25 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

Toheran s—20 bales twist, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Toheran s—20 bales twist, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

FROM AUGUST 26TH TO SEPTEMBER 1ST.

EXPORTS.

S s Labourdonnais, (Aden)—55 bales cotton, 2,120 cwts jowarce, 294 cwts rice and 565 cwts barley.

S s Drachenfels, (Antwerp via Bombay)—116 bales cotton, and 5,000 cwts wheat.

S s Aisleby, (Hull)—82,650 cwts wheat.

S s Suez, (Port Said)—56,440 cwts wheat.

S s King Arthur, (Bombay)—4,878 cwts wheat, 4,738 cwts jowarce, 233 cwts rice, 146 cwts barley, 1,039 cwts cotton unpressed, and 144 cwts wool unpressed.

S s Etolia, (Antwerp via Bombay)—114 bales cotton, 1,008 cwts rapeseed, 20,000 cwts wheat, and 4,461 cwts bones.

S s Iduna, (Liverpool)—1,05,006 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

S. s. Arabia, (Bombay)—800 pieces white goods.

S. s. Peveril, (Liverpool)—150 pieces white goods, and 2,227 pieces prints.

S. s. Karagola, (Bombay)—15,071 pieces grey goods, 3,529 pieces white goods, 1,361 pieces prints, 3,900 lbs. grey yarns, 5,900 lbs. Turkey red and dyed yarns, 1105 cwts iron bars, &c., 5 cwts spelter, 58 cwts copper and 7 cwts yellow metal.

S. s. Etolia, (Liverpool)—21,952 pieces grey goods, 25,517 pieces white goods, 29,557 pieces prints, 3,500 lbs. grey yarns and 17,140 lbs. Turkey red and dyed goods.

S. s. Kilwa, (Bombay)—420 pieces grey goods.

S. s. Karagola, (Bombay)—21,932 pieces grey goods, 1,477 pieces white goods, 3,707 pieces prints, 9,700 lbs. grey yarns, 7,400 lbs. Turkey red and dyed goods, 12 cwts iron bars, &c., 16 cwts spelter, 73 cwts copper and 34 cwts yellow metal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 3

Phillips, Lieut, Bo, RA, off leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Jellett, Captain, Bo, RA, off leave, from Poona.

Langborne, Lieut, Ms, RA, on leave, from Aurungabad.

Winter, Captain, Ms, RA, on leave, from Berars.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Spratt, Major, Bo, Worcester Regt, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Gates, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bo, I. M. S., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Anderson, Br Genl, Bo. Dist Staff, on sick leave, to England.

Beamish, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Medical Staff, on sick leave, to England.

Spratt, Major, Bo, Worcester Regt, on leave, to England.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Sawt, Lieut, Ms, 7th M. I., to join Regt, to Mangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 6th September, 1890.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

1. Gentlemen residing in Bombay, who may wish to join the Volunteer (Rifle) Reserve, are requested to send in their names, address, occupation, age and former service, if any, to the Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, on or before Saturday, the 6th instant.

2. A Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m., on M onday, the 8th instant.

3. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 9th instant, at 8-30 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend as well as N.-C Officers and Volunteers.

There will be sword-drill for officers, who are requested to bring their swords.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

4. There will be riding drill for all Recruits at 7 o'clock this morning, at the riding school, Chowpatty. Plain clothes. Military bridles to be worn.

5. There will be practice for all members at the Colaba Range this afternoon at 4 p.m.

(sd.) T. W. G. HEATHCOTE, Capt. and Adjutant B. V. R. Corps.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

THERE was no change in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 54⅛d., per oz.; but in New York the rate was 117½ against 116⅞ on Wednesday, with demand Exchange on London rather higher, at 4·86⅞. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents, at £89½ and £91, respectively. Consols were unaltered at 96⅛ ex-div.; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107½. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 8¾d. Paris quotations come unaltered at 96 for Rentes; and fcs. 25·29 for Exchange on London.

According to the weekly Returns of the Bank of England, the Reserve stood on Wednesday at 45 per cent. of the Liabilities so that no change in the position had taken place during the week. The Bank rate remained at 4 per cent. and the market rates of discount at 3⅜ per cent. for short London Bills, and 4½ for six months' Indian Bank Paper.

The Linseed Market became dull yesterday and the price of Bombay seed, to arrive, was 2d., per quarter lower at 46s. 3d. per quarter, ex-quay; the spot price however, being unaltered at 47s. Wheat was quiet at a decline of ½d. per cental, all round, 7s. 6d. ex-quay being quoted both for No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, and 7s. 2d. for Soft Red.

Cotton closed irregular in Liverpool last evening, a further decline of 1-16d. per lb. having been established in spot Mid.-American at 5½d. per lb.; while Arrivals were 5·32d. lower for this month's deliveries at 5 21-32d., ½d. for September-October, and 7-64d. to 3-32d. thereafter, January-February, being quoted at 5 17-32d. per lb. Surats are called firm; but we note a decline of 1-16d. in all descriptions of East Indian Cotton excepting Ginned Khandesh, which was ⅛d. lower, and Bengal and Madras Cotton which was unchanged in value. The Sales aggregated 12,000 bales including 1,500 Surats. The Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

A drop of ⅛ cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York, making it 10⅜ cents. and September Futures were 16 points lower, at 10·33 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales; and the arrivals of Cotton of the new crop from the 1st instant compare as follows with those for the corresponding days in the two previous years:—

	1890	1889	1888
Thursday's Receipts	13,000	10,800	6,300
Four days' do.	42,000	40,600	26,400

To-day has been almost a blank in our local Cotton Market, only a hundred bales each of Bengals and Julgaum at Rs. 165 having changed hands, the feeling having been dull in sympathy with the governing markets though quotations are nominally unchanged.

WHEAT continues dull in the absence of inquiry from exporters and hardly any fresh business has transpired to-day, but quotations are nominally unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a very moderate extent, and the tone of the market is quiet; previous rates being quoted for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,177 bales.
Wheat	13,076 cwt.
Linseed	2,360 "
Rapeseed	602 "
Groundnuts	1,534 "
Castorseed	1,564 "

FREIGHTS are steady. Business has been done for immediate shipment to Antwerp, at 15s. and to Liverpool, at 17s. 6d. for Cotton. The same cargo has also been taken for September shipment, at 18s. 9d; Wheat, at 15s; and Seeds at 14s. 6d. per ton for the same port; and seeds for Marseilles at 14s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a flat feeling at 1s. 8⅞ to 21-32d. for Bank Demand, 1s. 8 9-16d. for Telegraphic; and 1s. 9d. to 1s 8 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and the market has remained without material change, business having been very dull in all directions. At closing the feeling was quiet at our quotations say:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 8⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8⅛d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 8 15-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	2·20½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker to-day, especially for Account, a decline of ⅛ having been quoted for Fours for the settlement at 103 1-16. For Money the rate is 1-16 per cent. lower; the closing quotation having been 103 5-16. For the other denomination 105½ is still the nominal price.

SHARES.—There has been a downward movement in Cotton Mill scrip to-day, and we note a decline of Rs. 30 on Framji Petit; of Rs. 25 in Mahalukshmi; of Rs. 15 in Jubilee, New Great Eastern, and Colaba Land and Mill; of Rs. 10 each in Howard and Bullough, James Greaves, Jamshed, Khatao Mucconji, Oriental, and Presidency; of Rs. 5 each in Empress, and Queen; and of Rs. 2½ in Lukmidas, at our quotations. Sasoon are Rs. 5 higher. Colaba Press are Rs. 6 lower, at Rs. 390. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 910 per share.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 7.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral.) Brown in F.—Hymns 7, 323, and 324.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. H. Rousteze—Hymns 38, 223, and 31.

Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.

Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.

Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

Monday, 8 September. Anniversary of Association for Promoting the Unity of Christendom. 7-15 a.m. Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon, (Parade Service).—Hymns 162, 210 and 166.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 160 198 and 31.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE. (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 210, 297 and 319.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 29, 248 and 211.

The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, Colaba Causeway.

11 a.m.—Mr. H. A. Geyer.

4 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Rev. Dr. Mackichan.

8 p.m.—Evangelistic Service, specially Soldiers and Sailors invited.

Byculla, Victoria Gardens.

9 a.m.—Mr. D. Christie.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Mr. D. Christie.

Cordial invitation to all.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral). Sermon by Rev. F. Gardner.

10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral), and Matins, by Rev. F. Bisco.

6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Sermon by Rev. B. Beale.

Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Choral.)

Alms for general expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Holy Communion—Hymns 207, 231 and 321.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 263, 184 and 274

6 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATESPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 21, 274 and 370.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.—Hymns 203, 303 and 270.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 253, 312 and 309.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.

6 p.m.—St Andrew's Church, Fort.

Hymns 4, 198, 237, and 247, 2nd tune.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. "Ormsby," in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Royal Ensign will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1890.

THE correspondence on the subject of appointments to the Presidency Magistracy which we publish to-day will satisfy the public that there are still some amongst us who know how to put a strong case in moderate language. Comparisons may be odious, but they are sometimes inevitable, and few who read the representation of the Chamber of Commerce to Government upon this important question can help contrasting it with a recent journalistic pronouncement on the same subject, in which good sense and good feeling were violated with an altogether incomprehensible recklessness. The Chamber, it will be seen, hold strong views on two points. Firstly, upon the qualifications and training of the occupants of at all events the two superior seats in the city magistracy; and, secondly, upon the necessity of making such arrangements as will accelerate the despatch of business in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the delay in which, as they rightly say, amounts to a virtual denial of justice. They have supported these propositions with arguments which relate solely to the public interest, and in which there is a decorous avoidance of the invidious personal considerations with which other contributors to the discussion have made us unpleasantly familiar. We will take first the dilatory nature of the present procedure. Upon that point the Chamber make out a case to which, so far as the facts at all events are concerned, there is no answer. Five cases are named, the duration of which may be stated at three and-a-half months, four months, nine weeks, three and-a-half months, and three months, respectively. They were all of them cases of a commercial character. If the Chamber had gone outside the area of commercial interest they might have added to the weight even of this weighty part of their case. They might have cited some proceedings for defamation, in which the important point at issue is whether one native journalist, in applying a particular name to another, implied that he was a goose or a hero; and upon this squabble the time of the Chief Presidency Magistrate has been taken up on and off for, we believe, thirteen months! We should have to go to the arguments before the *Chats Fourrés* of Rabelais for such an appalling contradiction of the maxim *de minimis non curat lex*. It is not for us or for the Chamber to point out the right way of preventing such a lavish expenditure of public time. But the Chamber are within their right when they raise their voice against a state of things in the police Courts which must have forced many people to suffer wrong rather than seek a remedy in courts where it could be had only at a cruel outlay of time and money. Government have promised the Chamber that they will institute inquiries into the cause of delay in "the cases cited." If this means that the inquiry is to be—or has been—directed to particular instances, the result will be disappointing. It is to a systematic delay, and not merely to individual cases that are symptomatic of it, that the attention of Government has been called, and it would be disappointing if Government were to content themselves with asking why case A took three months and case B three months and a half, without looking beyond these particular cases into the fundamental weakness of the system of which they are the passing but very significant illustrations.

The Chamber, as we have said, have very properly refrained from taking up the personal aspect of the question. The only allusion that is made thereto is in the paragraph in which they say that, "having regard to the appointments which have appeared in the *Government Gazette* since the date of your letter under reply," they felt constrained to bring pr

TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.

The Kaiser William yesterday visited Colonel [illegible] who attended the German naval manoeuvres as the representative of Russia.

MOUSSA BEY.

It is generally believed that Mousa Bey is going to Russian territory.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COLLAPSE OF THE DOCK STRIKES.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 4.

The strike and blockade at Brisbane have collapsed. Steamers have been despatched with working crews, and Blackleg dock-labourers have been permanently engaged.

THE TRADES UNION.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

At the meeting of the Trades Unions Congress at Liverpool yesterday a warm debate took place, resulting in a resolution being passed in favour of parliament enacting a law for an eight hours' working day.

An amendment leaving it to the option of the trades to secure the same through the Unions was rejected by a majority of eight.

LORD CROSS AT THE CUTLERS' FEAST.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Lord Cross, speaking at the Cutler's feast at Sheffield yesterday, drew attention to the enormous strides India was making, and said that the Government was doing its utmost to increase the railways there.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Sept. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s Valetta, with the outward English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Aden at 2 a.m. to-day.

ADEN, Sept. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the homeward Indian mails of the 29th ultimo, arrived here at 5 p.m. to-day.

THE WARBURTON DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE Sept. 5.

The case Warburton *vs.* the proprietor, publisher, and editor of the *Tribune* for defamation, came on before Mr. Kennedy, Deputy Commissioner, to-day, in the presence of a crowded court. The proceedings to-day were confined to the reading out of the allegations which the *Tribune* had brought against Mr. Warburton in its columns which were embraced under three chief heads, namely, that while Mr. Warburton was Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, he exceeded his authority in illegally having men and women openly examined and outraged for the purpose of identification as bad characters; secondly, that he used his position to extort loans to the extent of seventy thousand rupees from people within his police jurisdiction; and, lastly, that Mr. Warburton was not the son of his reputed father, and that his mother was the mistress of Colonel Warburton. The plaintiff categorically denied all these accusations, and said that he had had seven hundred odd men and over a score of women examined without any outrage to their decency, and that only one, the man Baldeodas, had complained against the proceeding, and finally had compromised the case. As regards his indebtedness Mr. Warburton said he had only borrowed four thousand rupees from two bankers without any pressure. With regard to the imputation on his family the defence said they did not desire the matter gone into out of consideration for Mr. Warburton's feelings, and thus virtually pleaded guilty to this charge. Mr. Warburton's examination-in-chief is not yet concluded. Mr. Alwyn Turner and some native barristers represent the defence. Mr. Warburton is represented by Messrs. Gouldsbury, Carr, Stephen and Sinclair, barristers.

A REVENUE COMMISSIONER FOR BELUCHISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

A Revenue Commissioner for British Beluchistan is likely to engage the attention of the Government of India as the province is steadily expanding.

AN APPEAL FOR PARDON.

The three disloyal Sikh Sirdars, sons of the late Thakur Singh, refugees now in Pondicherry, have appealed for pardon.

THE ZHOB EXPEDITION.

The Zhob Expeditionary Force, under Sir George White, will rendezvous at Hindu Bagh, early in October.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 5.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—Station Staff Captain Minchin, 3rd Squadron Commander, 1st Bombay Lancers, to be Station Staff Officer at Ahmednagar, vice Captain Davies joined the Political Department. 13th Bombay Infantry, Major Nuthall, Second-in-Command, is transferred in the same capacity. Lieutenant Desalvo, officiating Wing Officer, 19th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer 28th Bombay Infantry. Lieutenant Monteath, Second Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

24th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Leslie, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 10th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange:—Lancashire Fusiliers, Captain Monk from 2nd to 1st battalion; and Captain Page from 2nd to 1st battalion.

Major Muir, second Leicestershire, will be promoted to the half-pay Lieutenant Colonelcy from September 23rd, and permitted to proceed to go to England on or after that date.

Second Lieutenant Turner, Royal Fusiliers, is appointed officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Ghoorkhas, and is directed to proceed to Dehra Dhun.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Foreign Department.—Colonel Macrae, Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, holds charge of the current duties of the Resident, Meywar, *vice* Colonel Peacock.

Lieutenant Beville, Bombay Infantry, is posted as Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, *vice* Colonel Roberts, on privilege leave.

The correspondence regarding forms of certificate for [illegible]ing extradition from the United [illegible] is published.

[illegible]vernor-General declares that certain [illegible]vernor-General-in-Council to be in [illegible]a, and appoints the First Assistant [illegible]he powers of a District Court; [illegible]ing appeals lying with the Agent, [illegible]ers of a High Court.

[illegible]ment.—The services of the Hon. [illegible] the Hon. Mr. Gordon, officiating [illegible], are replaced at the disposal [illegible]rnment.

[illegible] the Hon'ble Mr. Hill, officiating [illegible] are replaced at the disposal [illegible] Provinces.

[illegible] Lieutenant Williamson, 26th [illegible] placed at the disposal of [illegible]

[illegible] services of Lieutenant [illegible], are placed at the [illegible]ment.

[illegible] following Captains. [illegible] Staff-Captains to [illegible] circles:—Rick- [illegible] Haggard, [illegible]; Hey- [illegible], is [illegible].

[illegible] Captain Page from [illegible] Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, to the 1st Battalion, vice Captain Monk, exchanges.

[illegible] Lieutenant Turner, Royal Fusiliers, to be Wing Officer, 2nd Ghoorkhas.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, August 15.

London is slumbering; everyone is away at the seaside, and had it not been for the foreign telegrams and the breach-of-promise case at Lewes, the papers which reach you by this mail would have been even duller than is actually the case. Members of Parliament by the time this reaches you, will be gloomily contemplating the fate which shortens their holiday and compels them to give an account of their stewardship earlier than they anticipated. Meanwhile the newspapers are devoting the columns, which have for a long time teemed over with political matter, to the enlightenment of the British public as to where to spend its holidays. Of course this has been done time and time again, albeit very indifferently, and though of course everybody has made up his or her mind where to go this year, the information may prove useful for this time next year. The *Pall Mall* is illustrating an interesting, if somewhat expensive, series of Alpine excursions, but the *Daily Graphic*, which improves day by day, confines itself to championing the charms of places nearer home. The Isle of Man, that never-failing attraction for the middle classes of Manchester and Liverpool, Southsea, and Ramsgate, beloved of the Londoners, Bournemouth and Broadstairs have already been dealt with, and now Llanduduo receives its share of attention. In this way the picture papers help us to tide over the gooseberry season, and have cut out a new, and doubtless profitable line, for themselves too.

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With regard to the breach of promise case above referred to, it is needless to say, that the verdict and award meet everywhere with approbation. Numbers of women whose fortune or misfortune it has been to grow somewhat older than the age at which they could truthfully be termed young, have found husbands and made happy marriages through the aid of matrimonial agencies. But judging from the case against Mr. Duncan, of the *Matrimonial News*, young and attractive girls had better keep clear of agents and leave all to Cupid. Miss Gladys Knowles, whom everybody agrees to describe as handsome, would seem to have had a very good prospect in the matrimonial market. In addition to her personal charms, she was young, accomplished, and of good family. Her grandfather was Admiral Knowles, and she was a niece of Sir Francis Knowles. Surely such a girl could have chosen from a hundred suitors. But every-day love-affairs are far too uncommon for girls of the present age. First she went for the "fun of the thing." Then love's young dream was turned into a horrid nightmare, and it was only just that she should be well compensated and the man made to smart for his base treachery. If it prove a warning to girls and a filip to matrimonial agents, Miss Knowles's experience will have not been in vain.

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An American writer, who mistakes rudeness for smartness, and deems wholesale abuse the most desirable form of "criticism," after pronouncing all or most Englishwomen ugly, now runs foul of English dancing. Of course anybody can be abusive if they try. There is no merit in it. Everybody knows "America licks creation." But it is news that Americans dance better than the English. Listen to this:—"There are no two facts in relation to any subject so universally admitted as, first, that English men and women are the worst dancers in the world; and, second, that no people are so fond of dancing. It is simply marvellous, astounding. Now and then, Americans see one or two English exponents in American ball-rooms, and are struck by their awkwardness, ungainliness, and general ignorance of the first principles of the art. They are, however, so overshadowed by the native dancers, that their uncouthness is soon lost sight of. But if you want to see English dancing in the full beauty of its hideousness, you must see an English ball-room." Did anyone ever hear such rubbish? But then I understood your Aryan brethren in India will say: no people are so fond of music as the *Sahiblog*: yet no people appreciate it so little. The American correspondent must be very young and very inexperienced and must only have drawn his conclusions from North Woolwich or Whitechapel and some other such place one occasionally hears of.

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One of the papers dedicated exclusively to ladies has attempted to solve the problem: Who starts the fashions? It is a question which has been asked every day since the time of the Queen of Sheba and will be asked every day till the crack of doom. Is there not a mixed committee of milliners and artists, *modistes* and architects, somewhere or a directorate of aristocratic ladies who assemble and meet together periodically for the purpose of discussing and resolving what shall be worn in July and how it shall be modified or exaggerated for August? Are there any leaders of fashion whose *fiat* shall be law, and if so how do they conduct their operations? No, it appears the whole thing is accidental. The servant girl has as much to do with it as the Princess. Time was when we in England followed Paris and you in India followed us. Now fashions are due to the personal attributes of ladies who are prominent, socially or publicly, and to manufacturers who are ever, striving one against another to bring out something new. With regard to the former, we are told personal attributes exercise great sway as when it is considered expedient to hide what may be regarded as a bodily defect, by adopting some article, or arrangement of clothing; or, in the opposite case, to exhibit, to a fuller extent than is common, some personal "charm" that it is deemed invidious to obscure. With regard to the latter, the first materials made being of best quality, are expensive, a month or two later, of two or three qualities, then cheap imitations come in and get into the hands of the million—then there must be something new forthwith.

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Here is an idea which will be speedily adopted as widely perhaps in India as here if somewhat more slowly. At Cowes the Princess Louise last week drove the Marquis of Lorne about in a Ralli cart, upholstered in pigskin—a smart, little turn-out, in which everything matched in colour, harness, woodwork, and pigskin. The bay pony was a few shades darker than the rest, and Princess Louise's usual dress was cream-colour. So all was thoroughly harmonious. Prince Alfred of Edinburgh also drove his sister about in one of these convenient little carts. Carts and ponies and dresses to match are likely now to be all the rage, and for a while will remain so until some still smarter turn-out appears and eclipses this.

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Mrs. Crawford tells a funny story this week of how the King of Greece was fearfully bored at Aix. Various professional beauties made direct sets at his Majesty and one of these hired a flat near his lodging and a piano. She was not musical but she could play the Greek National Hymn, and whenever his Majesty passed by her door she played it with might and main. It happened that the King detests it even when well played, not the less because he hears it many times a day. But the professional beauty made a mess of it and played so badly that his Majesty grew frantic and time after time sent to the landlord to beg her to silence the piano. This the landlord did not care to do as the lady spent money with greater freedom than the potentate and "drew to the hotel rich fools who paid for poor champagne as though it were the Widow Cliquot's best." Finally a Greek from Marseilles went to the King's relief, and mazing the lady's acquaintance confided to her some of the king's defects, one of them being a "hatred of music and the other a taste for frumpish German women who never painted, kept quiet, and had not a soul above knitting and darning stockings." The beauty ceased from troubling, and the Monarch was at rest. Mrs. Crawford would not be surprised if the King's champion received a decoration.

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August in England, so far, has been unusually breezy, but fortunately the breezes have been warm. Nevertheless, warm gowns which we had put away in the Spring to wear out in the Autumns have been brought out again, and if these happen to be white, all the better. White serge is worn far more than blue, and it is computed in all parts that at least every third dress is white. Most of them are made without foundation. White serge, white flannel, white crepon, are among the fabrics used here and there being a stripe. And all the gowns are well-fitting. This may seem almost incredible, considering the vast change which has undergone of late. No more plain bodices; improvers entirely gone; the dressmakers have been put upon their mettle and the British dress-maker,—to borrow the phrase Mr. Archibald Forbes always uses in speaking of the British soldier,— has once more proved true to her traditions. As a matter of fact, however, many of these dresses are made at home, and to the system of scientific dress-cutting and making which has of late been so largely taught in England is due the victory.

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One new idea—or rather old one—re-introduced, which the breezes have brought out, is the wearing of many capes. This may do for you in India during the cold weather. Many of the new coats [illegible] made with three small capes just beneath the [illegible]. Others have one short capes and double [illegible]. This kind of finish cannot well be com- [illegible]d by home workers. Consequently, it is rather [illegible] and perhaps for that reason convey an idea [illegible]ple, such as a [illegible] it used to [illegible] such perfection became so general. [illegible] also been applied to d[illegible], and [illegible]ore seen described was a white [illegible]wn, on which slender lines of [illegible] perpendicularly from the [illegible] worn with a white skirt, [illegible]as ribbed ribbon, and a [illegible]ter length with mani- [illegible], the latter being [illegible] cape, lapel, and [illegible] of narrow braid, [illegible] of the stripe.

[illegible]

CASUAL LETTERS FROM ARAMPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ARAMPUR, Sept. 1.

I will put a curb on my inclinations and not dwell upon the details of the Gymkhana meeting, I cannot even spare a pathetically descriptive paragraph for Marmalade's resignation. When he flung the accounts upon the table in the finest tragedy style, and invited the most captious critic to discover even a microscopic flaw in the princely balance of Rs. 17-4-9; and followed up this challenge by tendering his resignation in a trumpet voice tremoloso with emotion, upon my honour, there was scarcely a dry eye in the company. "We pass the accounts and accept your resignation," blubbered Pukka, applying his red silk bandana, freely to the top of his head. "Take him for all in all," whined Callow, "we shan't get such a honorary secretary again"—and so amidst universal regret, applause, and good wishes, Marmalade made his bow to the Arampur Gymkhana. We elected Pukka to be master-in-chief of the revels for the ensuing year in spite of his faint protests. "I am too hard-worked, gentlemen," he urged, "much too hard worked to find even a spare quarter of an hour for frivolity. I have to curtail my natural rest in order to dispose of my business," (here Badli who has increased about a stone in weight since Pukka's return ran his own enforced idleness set up a sympathetic groan) "and it's not likely I can find time for pleasure." But Arampur knows her children: and in the matter of electing the local grand old man president of every society for promoting healthy and innocent amusement Arampur would not be denied. But we conceded him two assistants. Sabre engaged to look after details of sport and poor Nimrod who wasn't there to defend himself was joyously elected to assist the Colonel in the department of cricket, tennis, badminton, dancing, theatricals, charades, paper-chasing, collecting subscriptions, circulating notices, drawing up prospectuses, &c., &c. When the young man was apprised by special messenger of the great honour, which had been conferred upon him he came tearing along and burst upon the Colonel and the Major with an appealing heart-rending enquiry about the nature and scope of his duties. He begged that the departments might be at once defined. Said the Colonel "I superintend generally." "A little duty on the whales," explained Teaque confidentially. "And I," exclaimed the Major with unmistakeable decision, "will look after the pigeons." "Then pray what am I to do?" quoth Nimrod. "Everything," chorused the Colonel and Major. "Faix, my bhoy, and it's a good berth you've got," said Teaque to his brother Sub. soothingly, "plenty to do and nothing to get."

Well when we had in the usual way chosen our committee we naturally desired that they should justify their existence by providing us with endless amusements. For the first week or so they exerted themselves very laudably in making preparations. Nimrod pitched a bell tent on the cricket ground, and had his meals sent down to him from the Mess. He kept the roller going all day and slept in it at night. His unparalleled zeal was to some extent rewarded: he told me with grateful tears in his eyes that the pitch had now lost some of its most striking points of resemblance to a mountain path: he even showed me the striking points it had lost, in the shape of a fine collection of boulders and jagged rocks. "Chunam is coming to help me next week," he added. "He is going to blast out the bed of this pitch with dynamite; and we hope then to be able to lay down a Turkey carpet or something soft and nice that will meet the wishes of the most exacting." Sabre on the protext of searching for pigeons shot two of his neighbour's cats, several pi-dogs belonging to respectable mendicants in his vicinity, and then exceeding the limit of his beats got a bag of an Indian florican. The grand old man sat serenely in his noble mansion, armed with a blue and red pencil, issuing orders at the rate of half a score per diem to his two lieutenants. Circulars in the well-known blue and red began to fly round the station; in short he set things humming with a vengeance; until as we had all anticipated this burst of energy culminated in the proposal for a "week." "Let us," said Pukka, "collect suggestions as well as money. We will invite prospectuses, and we will each draw up one of our own." So the men of Arampur in their distinctive ways sketched the outlines of a seven days' carnival. Pukka was good enough to invite a few select spirits over to his bungalow to discuss the details with which he suddenly found himself almost too amply provided. "I will commence," he said unfolding a sheet of foolscap, "by reading to you my own ideas on this important subject. As follows: Monday, 7-30 a. m.—Badminton tournament for married ladies. A prize to be presented by subscription among the bachelors. Tea, coffee, and caramels supplied by myself and Badli. 4-30.—Ladies' picnic, with round games, dancing, kiss-in-the-ring (here Badli blushed like a peony, and the Judge coughed drily). 6 p. m.—Tennis tournament for the married ladies. Tuesday 6-30. a. m.—Badminton tournament for the spinsters. Prize presented by myself. 4-30.—A general ladies' bun-worry at my bungalow. 6 p. m.—Spinsters' tennis tournament, prize presented by myself. 9 p. m.—A beauty show. Judges—Myself, Teaque, Badli, and Callow." But here we clamorously interrupted him. It was in vain he protested that he had some more beautiful schemes for providing the dear creatures with every form of festivity during the next three days: we insisted on more variety; we all loved the ladies but not with so much catholicity; we would do an immense amount for them; but really you know this would be making our week a mere hen convention. "Quite a fowl proceeding," added Badli deprecatingly, at which Pukka gazed upon him more in sorrow than in anger, and the Wretched man evidently regretted his ill-timed jest. Pukka subsided into a gloomy and discontented silence. Next the Major took up his parable and spoke. "To commence with," said he, "I propose a rifle competition at 6 a. m., first prize Rs. 500, second prize Rs. 10, to be provided out of the Gymkhana funds." "There ain't so much money in Arampur," strenuously objected Badli. "And besides Sabre," murmured Callow, "no one in this place can hit the target except yourself." The Major blushed at the compliment, but proceeded with stolid composure to unfold his programme. "That," said he, "will take us up to about 11 a. m., by which time it is sure to be raining. It always *does* rain at 11, you know," he explained apologetically. "Well," enquired Pukka with severity; "what if it does." The Major coughed; there was an ingenuous embarrassment afflicting him; but with a child-like smile he continued: "I propose that the company then adjourn to mess and er, ah, play black pool, or say snookers till dinner time." An expressive groan broke from more than one of his audience. Nimrod had black pool with the Major meant insolvency to the rest of the station: was it for this that we toiled in exile and studied the exchange problem day by day? A powerful chorus of dissent extinguished the Major's ideas there and then; he, like Pukka, relapsed into moody silence muttering that the sporting spirit was a thing of the past. "I think don't you know," suggested Dare with his usual urbanity, "that we might set apart the first morning for a visit to my police gardens. I go there myself every day and my cabbages are beautiful, don't you know. Our spirits would be chastened and refined by a contemplation of nature's *chefs d'œuvre*, which I can tell you with confidence, are to be found as in these police lines. Got all the seeds from Sutton, don't you know. Spudded them in myself—every one sure to be pleased and touched. I'll give you an outlaw race to wind up with. I've just caught one, and I'll start him 25 yards a head of my police, and show you how we run 'em in, don't you know." This orginal scheme was received with chilling disapprobation, "You would lose your outlaw," said the judge, "and I've been looking forward to trying that man for months. Besides I couldn't afford a whole morning to inspect the finest cabbages and onions in Asia: we must have something of more general interest." Dare said he didn't care: he would agree to anything but for the life of him he couldn't conceive any project more likely to elevate and excite Arampur than a personally conducted tour of the police gardens. Chunam, it appeared, had drawn up a programme for a regatta on the great Randrai Lake to extend over two days and wind up with a diving competition. The diver who got to the bottom of that awful hole in the centre of the lake to be provided with a free funeral and a handsome memorial tablet. No one seemed eager even with such inducements to enter upon this glorious quest; and a regatta without boats, we had to allow, was likely to be shorn of much of its attractiveness. Thus the debate ragged: and everyone in turn disagreed with everyone else's proposals. For my part I could not help a sneaking and instantly suppressed partiality for the ideas of Nimrod and Teaque embodied in a joint memo. Their programme taking one day with another was something after this fashion. At 5 a.m., bugle sounds no parade. Station remains wrapped in slumber till 12 noon, when tiffin will be served at Mess. Their provisions for our delectation appeared incapable of extending further—and no hint was offered touching what we should do after the mid-day tiffin. I asked my friend Teaque afterwards to supply this lamentable omission and "bejabers," says he, "sleep again av coorse. Fhwats the object of a good tiffin tell me that now?" After a very prolonged session and a great deal of heated argument we did eventually arrange a week for Arampur; the details of which do, I maintain, reflect the highest credit on the indefatigable committee. There were two cricket matches, innumerable tennis tournaments, badminton tournaments, gymkhana sports, dances, theatricals, pigeon shooting, sweeps; in a word everything that the heart of weeking man or woman could desire. Time we had not many visitors, but that made us all the prouder of those we had—and after all we do not much depend on outside talent in Arampur. I must tell you all about these gala doings later, I am not used to such high living and unstrained excitement. But it is a blessed reflection that we can all safely through the Arampur week of 1890.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S LECTURES TO EDUCATED NATIVES

THE UNIFORMITY OF NATURE.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay has recently delivered a course of lectures to the educated native gentlemen of Poona on the claims of Christianity to be accepted as a divine revelation of the mind and will of God. The Panch Howds Mission Church in the city was crowded, from week to week, during the delivery of the lectures: the attendance comprising, besides the class for whom the addresses were specially designed, several of the leading European residents of Poona. His Excellency Lord Harris was present throughout the course. In the first and second lectures, of which we give a *resume* to-day, the Bishop dealt with certain preliminary considerations. The important question that was to be discussed had to be approached with all seriousness, as on its right settlement the happiness of vast numbers was staked. The spiritual attitude of the inquirer, moreover, was in this particular inquiry not only a condition of successful handling, but even, in a very special sense, the chief instrument of the investigation: since the spirit of the inquirer had to be brought into direct communication with the Being of whom he was in search. The question that had to be faced might be thus put. If there be a Supreme Being to whom man is responsible for his actions, has that Being condescended to reveal Himself, or has He left us to grope blindly in the dark about our relations with Himself now, and the destiny which awaits us when our earthly life is at an end? The claim of Christianity to be the divinely accredited revelation has for its foundation the supernatural fact of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. The condition of a supernatural religion, such as Christianity claims to be, is the advent of a supernatural person, who must be attested by supernatural facts. That supernatural person is Jesus Christ; the supernatural fact is His resurrection from the dead. Before meeting the well-known objection that a fact which claims to be supernatural is on the face of it incredible, the lecturer proceeded to explain with more particularity what was the fact on which the claims of Christ to be regarded as a supernatural person were based. He was crucified, put to death, and was buried; but, on the third day, the grave was empty, and He that had been laid dead in it was seen, was conversed with, was touched, and ate and drank in the presence of several of His friends. A school of rationalists in the early part of the present century wished it to appear that His resurrection was really a recovery from a swoon; but this attempt to explain away the fact had since been totally abandoned. There were others, again, who while professing, in a certain sense, to believe in the resurrection, simply mean that Christ's influence lives on as a living, shaping people's lives to this day. The fact of the resurrection is not to be explained nor distorted in this manner. And on this supernatural fact that Jesus Christ did rise again with His body are based His claims to be regarded as a supernatural person, revealing Almighty God to the world. The occurrence is established by sufficient testimony, in spite of the assertion so boldly made of late that no degree of testimony is sufficient to establish a miracle. What is meant by a miracle? It is the suspension of an ordinary law of nature by the intervention of a power which is above nature. To apply this to the case under consideration: the ordinary law of nature is that a dead body does not become animated again, but decomposes into its elements. The resurrection of Christ was a miracle, inasmuch as this law was suspended from taking effect in His case; by the personal interposition of God His body was preserved from corruption, and reanimated by the soul which had left it. A miracle, it will be seen, pre-supposes the ordinary regularity of nature; without which uniformity, indeed, a miracle would be no miracle at all. When we speak of the uniformity of nature we mean that so far as our observation has extended, like antecedents in nature are always follow ed by like consequents. Then, if in the uniformity of nature, it should be added, is as firmly impressed upon our minds that we regard nothing as practically more certain than that, granted the recurrence of the same cause, we shall infallibly witness the same result. Then comes, it is affirmed, an exception. The invariable rule being this, that dead bodies decompose into their elements, and this rule having been observed to hold good through generations and centuries of man's experience, there comes one morning near the city of Jerusalem when a dead man gets up out of his grave, comes abroad, and converses with his friends. What is it that makes the occurrence so startling? Why is it that we are prepared to say at once that if this be really true, all our conceptions of truth and life may be revolutionized by the bare fact of its having happened. The reply is simple enough: if we are satisfied in one single case that the operation of a law of nature has been suspended, we are prepared at once to believe that some power has been introduced into the universe totally different from everything that lies around us. Nature is nothing if not uniform. So firmly do we hold this belief that the moment we discover variability, we at once say, this is not nature's work, something else has intervened which is not nature. The assertion of a miracle is met by some people at the present day with a smile of incredulity. We are told that to affirm that a miracle has taken place contradicts all experience. A miracle does contradict all experience, but it, on that very account, indicates to us that a new power has been at work, or rather that the power always at work has manifested itself in an entirely new way. Another class of objectors go far thor: They maintain that that which is admitted to contradict experience is put, by the very admission, outside the pale of belief. It will be found that the mind which rejects the miraculous makes no preliminary argument, or no argument in the strict sense. It persistently assumes that inasmuch as a miracle contradicts experience, it is simply incredible. We bring forward the good faith of our witnesses and the impossibility of their having been deceived, and are confronted with the argument of Hume that it is a question of the balance of possibilities. That it is possible that the most honest witnesses may have been deluded, while it is impossible that the uniformity of nature can have been interrupted. This would be true, if the fact proposed to be established professed to be a natural fact; in the natural order invariability is the rule; but here we have the interposition of a higher order, setting aside the uniformity of nature, and are led at once to the irresistible inference that we are in direct contact with a power which is above nature. We are next challenged to prove that there exists a higher order, a personal power lying behind the uniformity of nature, or, on the supposition that it does exist, that that power will personally intervene to suspend the uniformity in a single instance. Now this, except from the point of view of the atheist, must be a matter of pure evidence; one on which testimony is admissible. Let it be admitted that the question is even open: let it be opened to a reasonable being to believe that nature herself was set in motion by a personal will, and then it is a matter of testimony whether its uniformity was suspended in a given instance. In the resurrection we have such an instance. The miraculous makes no appeal to the dogmatically atheistic; because whatever the evidence may be, it will be set aside as unworthy of attention. Before we can receive the evidence for revelation, we must have the theistic habit of mind, open, that is, to the proofs for the existence of God, and of his relations with us, his creatures. We must habitually regard ourselves as moral, accountable beings, on the decisions of whose free-will their highest destinies turn. To deal successfully with the question whether in any given case the order of nature has been suspended by the intervention of a higher law, there must be some acquaintance with this higher law within ourselves: we must, as a preparation for the inquiry, have trained our own spiritual nature to rise superior to the material part of us. The lecturer proceeded: A hearing for the evidence to the miraculous is not a settlement of the case in its favour. What is claimed is, that when that hearing has been given, the probability will be raised to a certainty. Begin with the probable inference that there is a personal will to intervene; on the basis of that probability give a hearing to the unimpeachable witnesses who assert that it has interposed; and their testimony will exalt the probability into a certainty. What, then, is the probability (apart from the evidence for the miraculous) that behind the ordered sequence of nature there lies the will of a personal Creator? In the little world of each man's own being there lies something behind and above all the varying daily manifestations of sensation, appetite, even reflection. That something is His personality Himself. Let him deny that it exists, and in the very denial he has asserted it. Our first conception of being and of order is one in which mind, personality, rules supreme and makes use of matter. To quote the words of Pascal: "Man is but a reed, the feeblest in nature, but he is a reed that *thinks*. It needs not that the whole universe should combine to crush him: a vapour, a drop of water, is enough to kill him. But were the Universe to crush him, man would still be more noble than that which has slain him, because he knows that he dies, and that the Universe has the better of him. The Universe knows nothing of this." Now, are we to believe that that which thinks is produced by, or is dependent on, that which does not think? Take this world in the glorious order of its existence, with its teaming multitudes of men, and of living beings; or regard it as a member of a system, kept in its place by the far-reaching law of gravitation; and the consider what we are taught by men of science that, all this order, this system, this life, has been evolved by centuries of regular working from what was a mass of whirling vapour. Which is more probable—that gravitation, order, life, nay mind and intelligence itself, are the gradual evolution into higher functions of that formless chaos of seething matter, or that the whole process from the first step to the last was the work of a Supreme Intelligence, foreseeing the end from the beginning, and evolving the whole process accordingly? There can be but one answer. At any rate, let it not be arbitrarily asserted that there is no personal pow er underlying this marvellous process. The lecturer announced in conclusion that in his next address he would bring forward the witnesses for whom he had asked a hearing.

The Reverend E. Marsden, the venerable pastor of the Baptist congregation in Bangalore, died on Tuesday. The deceased was 86. He came to India in 1836. Thirty-five years ago he gave himself up to the work of the ministry in connection with the Baptists, and was appointed as a minister in Bangalore by the Reverend Mr. Page, of Madras. One of his sons is Mr. Marsden, the Inspector of Schools; the other is the Civil Surgeon of Mercara. One daughter married General Van Someren, of the Madras Army. The deceased attended the election of Municipal Commissioners at the Mayo Hall, on the 16th ultimo; on the 20th he seems to have gone on a round of visitation which lasted for about six hours, and on that day he was taken ill with diarrhœa; but this did not prevent him from preaching in the Brownlow Chapel, as usual, on Sunday, the 24th.

THE APPOINTMENT OF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES

The following correspondence has passed between the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Government, regarding the appointment of Presidency Magistrates:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Sir,—For some time past the Committee of this Chamber have had under consideration the question of the delay attendant on the administration of justice in the police courts of this city, and a representation on the subject is in course of preparation and will shortly be laid before Government. But the lamented death of Mr. P. Ryan, the late Second Presidency Magistrate, constrains the Committee to anticipate the report and to address Government without delay regarding the appointment of his successor.

2. The mercantile community of Bombay hold very strong views as to the necessity of the Second Magistrate of Police being, if possible, a trained lawyer, selected from the local ranks of the legal profession, as from the nature of the cases which come before him it is absolutely necessary to the prompt and efficient administration of justice, that the magistrate should be acquainted not only with the terms of such Acts as the Municipal Act, the Merchandize Marks Act, the Police Act, the Port Trust Act, the Indian and English Merchant Shipping Acts, the Contract Act, the Evidence, and other Acts, but that he should have a local and practical knowledge of their working.

3. The Committee of the Chamber, therefore, trust that H. E. the Governor-in-Council will, in making the appointment, give due weight to the importance which the mercantile community of Bombay attach to these qualifications, and that they will pardon their submitting their views in such an explicit and decided form. They might have hesitated to address Government on the matter had it not been that a recent appointment to the Presidency Magistrates' Courts has given rise to serious apprehensions that this vacancy may be filled up by the nomination of some Government servant who, however, well qualified by experience and training for the position of a Magistrate in the mofussil, may lack the essential requirements for a Presidency Magistrate in a large sea-port and manufacturing city like Bombay.—I have, &c., (Sd.) John Marshall, Secretary.

No. 76 P of 1890.

Judicial Department, Poona, 12th August, 1890.

From W. Lee-Warner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, dated the 6th instant, regarding the appointment of a successor to the late Mr. P. Ryan, Second Presidency Magistrate.

2. In reply I am to state that as the Chamber is no doubt aware, the subject of the Magistracy of Bombay is under the consideration of Government, who are at present in correspondence with the Municipal Corporation. I am further to inform you that in disposing of the special matter referred to in your letter, the Governor-in-Council has given due consideration to the points urged in the communication from the Chamber,—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 20th Aug., 1890.

The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 76P of the 12th instant, replying to the Chamber's letter of the 6th idem, regarding the appointment of a successor to the late Mr. P. Ryan, Second Presidency Magistrate; and I am directed to express the thanks of the Committee for the courteous manner in which his Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to receive the Chamber's representations.

2. My Committee have not failed to observe in the public press the correspondence between Government and the President of the Municipal Corporation, to which you are good enough to call their attention, and they regret to see therein expressed the views as to the admitted delay in the administration of justice in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates relieve the Committee, in a great measure, from the necessity of demonstrating the extent of the delays which are experienced. Some recent cases, however, have been of so protracted a character that the Committee of the Chamber consider it advisable to bring them specially to the notice of Government, with the view to showing more clearly how intimately the mercantile community is concerned with the working of the Police Courts:—

(1) In the case of Tribhowan Harakchand *vs.* Shewshunker Gopaljee for cheating, there were eight postponements, causing the hearing to extend over three-and-a-half months.

(2) Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. *vs.* Chotalal Moolchand—a false trade-mark case—necessitated twelve postponements, lasting four months.

(3) The G. I. P. Railway collision case required twelve hearings, extending from 5th May to 13th July, before it was concluded.

(4) Manilal Dhunji *vs.* Jivan Chatoor—another false trade-mark case—has been postponed ten times, has already lasted three and a half months, and is not yet concluded.

(5) The Queen Insurance Company *vs.* P. M. Mody has been before the Court ten times since 1st June last, and has not yet been disposed of.

3. A glance at the cases mentioned shows a state of things which in regard to mercantile prosecutions, amounts almost to a denial of justice—for instance, the suit filed by Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, under the Merchandize Marks Act. This, after twelve hearings, extending over four months, resulted in the accused being fined Rs. 250, while the cost to the plaintiffs of obtaining this verdict amounted to something like twelve times that amount, to say nothing of the enormous trouble and inconvenience involved with the inevitable loss of time to all concerned. With such examples before them, the mercantile community naturally hesitate to institute proceedings under the Merchandize Marks and similar Acts, preferring rather to suffer a moderate loss than to incur the trouble and expense of a prosecution. Moreover, these, which are only a few recent instances out of a large number of like cases which might be quoted by going back through the records for a short period, show how necessary it is that no time should be lost in taking the necessary steps to facilitate the disposal of business in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, and the Committee of the Chamber trust, therefore, that the appointment of the additional magistrate proposed by Government will not be delayed, pending any possible discussion which may arise between Government and the Municipality regarding the appointment of the expenditure which will be entailed.

4. While the Chamber are fully in accord with the views of Government regarding the appointment of an additional magistrate, the enquiries which they have made and the careful consideration which they have given to the whole question, lead the Committee to the belief that a remedy to the existing state of business in the courts, is to be sought for as much in the qualifications of the men appointed as in the addition to the bench of a fourth magistrate; and having regard to the appointments which have appeared in the *Government Gazette*, since the date of your letter under reply, they feel constrained to again respectfully bring this point pro minently to the notice of Government. Such qualifications as I have already had the honor to point out in my previous communication already referred to, are scarcely obtainable, except from amongst the local ranks of the legal profession, and an additional reason for the selection being made from that quarter, is the extreme desirability of magistrates in this city being permanent appointments and not, as has too frequently been the case, subjected to frequent changes owing to the exigencies of the Government service.

5. Irrespective, however, of the advantages to be gained by the appointment to the bench of an additional magistrate with the necessary qualifications which I have indicated, the efficiency of the courts is, my Committee consider, susceptible of considerable improvement from other causes. One change which the Chamber has decided to advocate, but which Government has already anticipated in the correspondence with the Municipality, is the transfer of the Second Magistrate's Court from Girgaum to Byculla. This would undoubtedly lead to a fairer division of the cases coming before the respective Courts, and would, moreover, greatly facilitate the work of the police and the convenience of the public. Another point to which the Ch

was a matter of course. He took it as the great Celestial would take the *kotoo* from his liege subjects, which made me most restless. He asked us, our starting place and our destination, and he remarked that our opium was the best he had tasted for long. He inquired where we had procured it from. The words made my heart thump almost audibly. After lapping up the *kasumba* from my palm, and gobbling up the whole of our opium himself, the man sat more at ease, gathering up his knees and winding his scarf round them.

With a smile which has much of the sardonic about it in, he asked me if I could favour him with a piece of that pure contraband opium, of which he had, he said (and falsely) saw us make our *kasumba*. I told him that I always used good opium, especially to offer a Sirdar like him, but that it was not contraband. I knew my people had used good British opium, we purposed to keep for such occasions, and that he was trying only to intimidate me. Yet his request frightened me, and I am sure, he must have observed my blanched cheek and terrified manner, for he observed :—

"Now, Gadvi! You know my request is not impossible, and you could, if you would only, give me a little contraband, for which I have always had a weakness."

I ordered my man to place the whole quantity of British opium that we had before him, yet he was not satisfied, and said :—"Well, my man! if you won't help me, I shall help myself!" so saying, he made a sign to one of his tatter demalion followers, and a koli started from amongst them. I thought he was craftily playing upon my feelings to confirm his suspicions, yet that short hour during which the koli was absent, was an age to me of the torture of the rack, the poignancy of which was enhanced because we were ignorant as to the extent of our torturer's knowledge of our guilt. We knew something terrible was going to happen but what, we could not say, conjectures were useless, so we sat trembling, as if it were on the surface of a mine. We presently saw a crowd of village urchins tushering into our compound a number of kolis, heavily laden with some parcels, advancing towards us. They threw them at our feet, and had they thrown a thunderbolt, we should not have been more terrified, for they were our own parcels of contraband opium. Imagine our feelings, brothers! The gains of a life-time, the honest earnings of two generations, gone! and gone, just on the approach of the autumn of life! The bread snatched away from the lips of my poor, innocent children! The decent little fortune, left by my father for his children, of which I had proved myself such an unfit guardian! The thought was harrowing.

Our merciless persecutor, now laughed, a terribly triumphant laugh, a laugh that jarred harshly on my soul, and said :—"Gadvi! what if you had not lied, and after all taken the trouble, to dig a piece of opium out for me from my own ground, considering that you had so kindly done me the honour of giving me the right of treasure-trove on it! Now blame me not if I have brought you face to face with your own lie. It was simply for the pleasure of doing so, that I tried to find you out. Having, however, found you out, I am a law-abiding man and must make you over to the authorities, whose laws you have offended. Load your camels with your unlawful goods, and here, man! just fetter them, and one of you run, and bring my mare:" (and turning to us and pointing out to the fetters) "only for form's sake you know."

We fell prostrate at his feet, offered him all our ready money, even our precious stock of opium, and we conjured him by the traditional kindness of his ancestors towards ours to let us go. We held in our teeth the straw of abject submission, at which the true Rajput forgives the murderer of his father, but we could not move his obdurate heart. He said laconically :—"Persuade me not now to part with that which of right belongs to me." So we became silent, and submitted to our fate. He led us out of the village, captives, on our own camels, and started with us to the capital of his State.

I fell into a train of sullen thought and presently, Eureka!—a plan for revenge began to unfold itself in my brain. I thought it out and matured it, and so sweet was it even in anticipation, that I could not help being merry and even flippant in my conduct henceforth. I forgot my sorrow at being beggared for life.

He took us, in great elation and triumph to the capital of his district, and proud of his catch, swaggered about giving himself the airs of one who had saved his country by his valour.

When we were brought into court we submitted to everything, truth or untruth patiently, not even contradicting his perjured and venial assertions, that he seized the opium from the saddlebags of our camels, to include my self and the sale proceeds of the prize-money. He quite concealed having buried it. All this time, I had a strange pleasure from thinking that I was deceiving. On the morning of the day on which I was to be taken I unfolded my plan to my companion.

At last the magistrate having put the question asked me, if I had any thing to say. I said meekly, that I was willing, but, that if he cared to listen and do even-handed justice, I had a little discrepancy, perhaps, a wilful mistake, to point out in the evidence of the worthy *mal-bap*, the Thakore Sahib. I said he had not given, neither produced, the whole quantity of the opium he had seized from us, for through some oversight or other one-half of the quantity of the opium we kept back. I produced my Marwar invoice in support of the statement, and invited a reference to the merchant. I employed the little artifice of the Thakore against him, and said, he had buried the quantity he had kept back in a field near his village, which I could point out. A local inquiry being made, disclosed traces of opium being so buried in the field, and what was more than I had expected a quantity of opium, some cakes corresponding exactly in appearance, with my own, which must have been purposely left there by some of the Thakore's kolis for their own private refection. God forgive me, brothers, for what I did, but all is fair in love and war! This was damning evidence against the Thakore, and the poor "law-abiding man received a hard kick from his own hobby. He entreated and pleaded in abject terms, and swore to return me the whole of the prize-money, but it was now my day, so I sympathised with him for having caught a tartar, and reminded him of the famous lines :—

"There is many a slip
'Twixt the cup and the lip."

Of course, I did not get off scotfree, but I had the satisfaction of enjoying the company of the Thakore in quad, though he made but a sorry companion."

ABUL GHALIB.

THE CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AGAINST A MUNICIPAL CLERK.

The hearing of the case in which Jamsetjee Muncherjee, a Municipal ward clerk, is charged with criminal breach of trust of Rs. 13,356-14-11 was resumed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. Mr. Barder, of Messrs. Barder and Payley appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani for the defendant.

Rustomji N. Coyaji whose cross-examination was continued said there was no check upon the ward clerks' fortnightly returns. He had signed the certificate of the accused's fortnightly returns as correct but at the same time did not make sure that they were correct. Witness being re-examined said that the entries relating to those bills which amounted to hundreds were scattered all over the ward collection books, and, therefore, it was impossible to check all the entries.

Balaitja Pitale who produced the summary of the accused, said that the bills produced by the prosecution were shown as outstandings.

Witness in cross-examination said that when he took over charge as Superintendent of A Ward on the 1st April, he checked the actual number of bills shown as outstanding in the summary and found them to be correct.

Mr. William Pearson, re-called said since he had laid the information against the accused he had looked further into the accounts, and had had detailed accounts prepared of the discrepancies. On the 28rd August the accused made a voluntary statement to him saying he was guilty. Soon after ten o'clock Mr. Pearson attended the office, having been there in the early morning inspecting the accounts and the present Superintendent of the A Ward, Mr. Atmaram Moiram, came to him, and gave him information in consequence of which he gave certain directions to Mr. Atmaram, and afterwards went out to the verandah, where he saw the accused who was alone. Witness asked the accused what he wanted, and the latter then said "I am guilty." Mr. Pearson then asked him how much money he had taken, the accused stating that he had taken between Rs. 12,000 and 14,000, but denied that he had taken any money out of the current years' bills or bills belonging to years in previous to 1889-90. He then asked witness to take him to prison, but was informed that could not be done until Mr. Pearson had seen the Commissioner to whom on arriving soon after 11 o'clock, the matter was reported. The same day the accused made a statement in the presence of the witness to the Commissioner who took it down in writing, and read it over to the accused. It was a voluntary statement. The statement produced was the statement taken down by the Commissioner.

Cross-examined witness said he had known the accused for about four and a half years, and was of opinion when he first took over charge of A Wardt that he was a "good man." Accused had been his subordinate for about three years during which time he and he fault to find with his honesty.

His Worship having intimated that he intended to commit the case to the Sessions the accused reserved his statement for the jury.

The Magistrate then framed charges of criminal misappropriation against the accused in respect of the sig bills before the court, and committed him to the ensuing Sessions, informing Mr. Barder that he could transfer the matter as regarded the question of forgery, and bring it to the notice of the Clerk of the Crown, who would amend the charge if thought desirable.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA *VS.* H. H. THAKORE SAHEB OF WADHWAN'S ELEVEN.

This match commenced yesterday is now the second occasion on which the sporting Thakore Saheb has brought down his team from up-country, and the first day's play gave distinctly a favourable impression of the improvement made in the cricket of his team since their first appearance in September last. The match then resulted in a crushing defeat for his Highness by an innings and 49 runs, and we expressed a hope that he would not be discouraged, but continue to improve the cricket of his team by patience and practice, and so eventually be able to hold his own with the Parsees as well as the Gymkhana. This year, as last, he has included in his team one or two Englishmen, resident in his part of the world, and the four officers now playing for him are all good and well-known men, notably the two Gunners, Messrs. Edlmann and Usborne. The former is a celebrity in the slow bowling department, as well as a very sound clean bat, and the latter has the reputation of being one of the best wicket keeps in India; and both gentlemen will appear in the big Presidency match at Poona on the 15th inst., and do battle for the Military against the Civil. The former's bowling was remarkable during the earlier part of the play yesterday, and the accuracy and beautiful length of his balls were conspicuously good till he grew tired and was hit about, when he might have been given a rest earlier. The batting honours of his side, however, rest with Vajee Sing, and this young cricketer, whom we believe is still some way short of his twentieth year, showed most remarkably good form, as well as no little free hitting, and betokened a study of the game at the school he hails from which does it, and him, infinite credit. He is still not out, and will, we hope, add yet further to his score to-day.

The Gymkhana played a fairly strong Eleven, including four or five of their regular players, but some more bowling was wanted, and a game of polo, which commenced shortly after 5 p.m. was unfortunately found to encroach somewhat on the cricket field as well as on the list of names of those who might otherwise have played for the Gymkhana. The two-day match had been arranged to commence at 1-30 on each day, an hour rather late, on a fast good wicket, to finish out the match, and as the game at present stands, a draw will be hard to avoid, unless either side unexpectedly collapse and the other is able to run up some runs and close the innings, on the chance of a win eventually. The home team, who had for once the rare luck of winning the toss, took the wickets, and the first pair of batsmen contributed 25 runs. Shewshankar then, by two first rate balls, accounted for two wickets falling at that total, but Mr. Barton then joined Mr. Durrant and the pair added 25 runs before the former was beaten by a fine length ball from Mr. Edlmann for a steadily played 10. The 5th and 6th wicket fell at 73, and Mr. Beatty was credited with a most useful contribution of 19. Mr. Durrant, who had gone in first, was top scorer with 24, an excellent innings in every way, but for the point we noticed before, namely, that a liberal interest should be allowed on his aggregate of runs for those which were not run out. The last pair of batsmen made an unexpected stand, and added 32 runs to a total that, on that wicket, was badly in need of them, and a very pretty bit of stumping by Mr. Usborne disposed of Mr. Brooks and the innings at 138, that batsman having had a merry stay of it for his 19, while his partner took out his bat for a similarly free innings of 13. The large number of extras, it should be stated, were due more to leg-byes than to the gloves at the wicket.

His Highness' Eleven had then the disadvantage of going into a fading light, and with the absence of one of the screens behind the bowler's arm, which had to be removed owing to the polo Mr. Edlmann played a capital innings of 17 and had hard luck to be bowled by a ball that might not have taken him in a good light, and meanwhile Vajee Sing was delighting the crowd by some really first-rate leg-hitting, and his form and style were certainly surprising in one of his age and size. Mr. C. W. Shearne, Indian Marine, a new recruit to the Gymkhana ranks, took two of the four wickets that fell, and, since Mr. H. Anderson transferred himself to Poona, is the only fast left-handed bowler in the Gymkhana.

Play will continue at 1-30 p.m. to-day, and his Highness will, we hope, show as good form at the wickets as he did at the nets on Thursday last. With him, and Morenas, late of the Parsee Eleven and now "coach" to his Highness's team, and Mr. Usborne and others still left to go in, the Gymkhana will have to do all they know to hold their own, much less to make a win of it, and punctuality in commencing sharp at the hour named would therefore be advisable.

Present score, and analysis :—

GYMKHANA.

Mr. R. J. Bentinck, b Shewshankar	9
Mr. N. Durrant, c Lukmishankar, b Edlmann	24
Mr. J. S. Twiss, b Shewshankar	0
Mr. H. E. Lewis, b Shewshankar	7
Mr. A. E. Barton, b Edlmann	10
Mr. L. N. Beatty, b Hamilton	19
Mr. T. R. Phillips, c Hamilton, b Edlmann.	0
Mr. Dunk, b Edlmann	6
Mr. C. W. Shearne, l-b-w, b Morenas	0
Mr. H. G. Brooks, st. Usborne, b Edlmann	19
Mr. M. Reid, not out	13
Extras	21
Total	138

(Fall of the wickets.)

1-25 2-25 3-39 4-64 5-73 6-73 7-81 8-106 9-106 10-138

H. H. THAKORE SAHEB'S ELEVEN.

Mr. F. C. Waller, b Shearne	11
Mr. E. E. Edlmann, b Barton	17
Shewshankar, c Brooks, b Twiss	0
Mr. E. Hamilton, b Shearne	1
Vajee Sing not out	21
Mr. J. M. Morenas, H. H. Thakore Saheb, Lukmishankar, Junglee, Mr. T. M. Usborne, Moolshanker — to bat.	
Extras	16
Total (for 4 wickets)	66

(Fall of the wickets-)
1-23 2-26 3-29 4-58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GYMKHANA.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Edlmann	112	49	5	5
Morenas	50	18	4	1
Shewshankar	70	27	3	3
Junglee	20	6	2	0
Waller	20	2	2	0
Hamiltoo	20	9	2	1
Wagooba	5	2	0	0

H. H. THAKORE SAHEB'S.—XI.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Twiss	25	22	0	1
Shearne	35	14	2	2
Lowis	25	8	2	0
Barton	15	6	1	1

TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TROOPING SEASON.

The Indian Midland and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies have now agreed to assimilate their third-class fares by mail train from Hathras, Ghasiabad and Lahore to Bombay, *via* Itarsi, to those obtaining on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, *via* Ajmere and Khandwa, the fares by other trains being already cheaper; and the Government of India have therefore sanctioned the use of the Indian Midland Railway for the conveyance of troops.

The following arrangements have been approved: (1) That all rest-camps on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, including Delhi, will be abolished, a temporary camp being opened in the Bombay Presidency when required; (2) that the extra clerk allowed for the Meerut district during the trooping season be discontinued; (3) that the Cawnpore and Jubulpore rest-camps,be reduced to the footing of ordinary rest-camps, the transport sergeant at Jubulpore being allowed pony allowance as usual; (4) that the transport sergeant-major at Allahabad be transferred to Jhansi; (5) that Jhansi be allowed an establishment similar to that now allowed for Allahabad, inclucing an officer on Rs. 200 per mensem and two provost sergeants;(6) that Hoshungabad be allowed an establishment similar to that entertained at other ordinary rest-camps under paragraph 260, Army Regulations, Volume 10, Part 11; (7) that the necessary camp equipage and furniture be supplied for the rest-camps at Jhansi and Hoshungabad.

The formation of the usual rest-camps at the station of Rawalpindi, Mian Mir, Umballa, Meerut, Tundla, Cawnpore, Sohagpore, Dinapore and Mudhapore, and the employment of the usual menial establishment from such dates as the district authorities may consider necessary to the termination of the trooping season, 1890-91, are also sanctioned.

The Indian Midland Railway Company has been asked whether they are willing to arrange with the North-Western, the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways to equalise their first, second, and third class fares from Lahore to Bombay, *via* Ghasiabad and Itarsi, with those charged by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, *via* Ferozepore and Ahmedabad; and pending the settlement of this question, individual military officers and other persons amenable to the Army Act, and small parties of troops not requiring the use of rest-camps, should continue to use the cheaper route, *via* Ferozepore, for the journey between Lahore and Bombay.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s.s. Assam, Captain W. J. Webber sailed yesterday with the Europe Mails and the following additional passenger :—

For Marseilles—Mr. R. W. L. Toone.

By order of the Sultan of Turkey a commission composed of twenty physicians has been formed, with the object of inquiring into the causes of the depopulation of that Empire.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

London, Aug. 16.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

In the Commons on Aug. 16, Dr. Cameron asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was true that the terms of a convention between Great Britain and Portugal had been definitely agreed on, and that it was to be signed in London on the following day; and, if so, whether he was in a position to communicate to the House the substance of the convention.

Sir J. Fergusson said that an agreement was under consideration, but it had not yet been signed, and he was not, therefore, in a position to communicate its terms to the House.

Dr. Cameron asked if the right hon. gentleman hoped to be in a position to do so before the end of the Session.

Sir James Fergusson: I cannot say; but I hope and trust that we are on the eve of a satisfactory and honourable settlement. ("Hear, hear.")

THE BEHRING SEA FISHERIES.

On the second reading of the Appropriation Bill Mr. Staveley Hill asked for further information as to the Behring Sea Fisheries dispute. He ridiculed the claim of the United States to make laws for all the wide expanse of water as though it were a mere inland lake, and pointed out that if the claim were conceded the United States would also urge their right to deal with the great cod fisheries there, and would so do incalculable harm to the fast-growing colony of British Columbia.

Sir James Fergusson replied that no adequate judgment could be formed of the diplomatic correspondence with the United States until the House was in possession of Lord Salisbury's final reply. That could not be laid upon the table until it had been presented to the American Secretary of State. The dispatch had just reached Washington. When members saw the correspondence he believed they would be satisfied with the spirit and manner in which it had been conducted. Lord Salisbury had endeavoured to get a close time for seals in the Behring Sea by international arrangement, to prevent further seizure of English or Canadian vessels, and to obtain compensation for the seizure which had occurred. (Cheers.)

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

The *Siecle* has received the following news from M. Fleurens, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs:—Le Treport, Aug. 14. "My dear colleague,—Pray excuse me if I insist, but the annotation which you append to my letter shows that there is still some misunderstanding, and I am anxious to clear up the matter. "Believe me that there is here no question of any *amour-propre*, I cannot but feel grateful to the *Siecle* for the manner in which it regards my position throughout this affair, and here again I find fresh proof of the kindness which it has shown me on many occasions. But we are now dealing with a question of principle. "Lord Salisbury, assimilating the situation of France in Madagascar with that of England in Zanzibar, declares that they were one and both ambiguous, and that an interchange of Notes is intended to settle the question. "This is incorrect." As the result of military operations which ended to our advantage, France imposed a treaty upon the Queen of the Hovas. This treaty, in conformity with the rules of international law, was notified to the Powers. Not one of these raised any protest, and not one of them set up any previously-existing claim. Our position in Madagascar was therefore beyond all criticism. It is important to lay stress on this point. England had pledged herself to France to respect the independence of the Sultanate of Zanzibar. In her agreements with Germany she affirmed her intention of placing it under her protectorate. "England had therefore placed herself in an irregular position, so far as her relations with the France were concerned. Such is the truth. "But Mr. Hoggard can tell me that, as a matter of fact, I apply to M. Le Myre de Villers for the exequatur, and Lord Salisbury preferred to recall him rather than keep his engagements with M. Waddington. "Admitting that your explanation of the recall of Mr. Hoggard is correct, which has not yet been proved, it does not follow that at the moment neighbouring States are annexing African coasts in virtue of simple notifications which are not followed by protest, France was bound in order to maintain her position in Madagascar to obtain the assent of England at the cost of relinquishing the Sultanate of Zanzibar and the key to the sources of Nile.

THE TARIFF BILL SHELVED.

Washington, August 15.—The Tariff Bill has been temporarily shelved, to allow of the admission and consideration of the River Harbour Bill. The debate on the Bill is to be resumed on Monday next, and an agreement is believed to have been arrived at, whereby the measure will be passed in time for Congress to adjourn about the middle of September.

PIRATING STANLEY'S BOOK.

New York, Aug. 15.—Judge Lacombe has granted an injunction restraining Solomon Lickel from importing and selling a book entitled "In Dunkelsten Afrika," which is a piratical edition of Mr. H. M. Stanley's "In Darkest Africa." This German translation contains maps, diagrams, and illustrations stolen from the authorised version.

FRENCH PRIESTS AND THE NEW MILITARY LAW.

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—Information has reached here that twelve Capuchins are leaving France for the purpose of establishing a monastery here in order to escape the effect of the new French Military Law, compelling clergymen under the age of thirty-five to serve a term in the Army. They will build a convent at Perleyfarm, a suburb of Mechanicsville City, which will be their headquarters, and they will have stations both in the United States and Canada for the purpose of training young French priests, thus enabling them to escape the conscriptive laws of their native country.

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN GUATEMALA.

Jutiapa, Aug. 14.—The Government troops comprise three divisions of the first advance guard, 11,000 of the second reserve guard, 4,000 at Jutiapa, and 35,000 in the city of Guatemala. The three divisions of the advance guard are stationed thirty miles from this point, and comprise 3,000 men with twenty-four pieces of artillery.

Honduras has massed 10,000 men on the Guatemalan frontier, while San Salvador has 5,000. The reserve of the latter is unknown. General Vellaviccncia, of the San Salvador Liberal Party, with 600 men and four pieces of artillery, has escaped across the line, at Blue Rock, and joined the Guatemalan Army. An engagement took place at that point between the San Salvadorans and the Guatemalans.

Chinga (Guatemala), Aug. 14.—The Blue Rock fight appears to have been a serious affair. Two thousand Guatemalan troops, assisted by the San Salvador rebels, were engaged with the Army of General Ezeta, who repulsed them and captured eight pieces of artillery. The defeated troops retired to Jutiapa in great disorder, their ammunition being exhausted. The Guatemalan pickets were fired on by the pursuing Army. Guatemala, however, has 6000 troops at Contapecque, the only point where Ezeta's Army can enter the country. The Guatemalan troops are well armed, and the work in the trenches is being pushed on rapidly.

A FIGHT IN PERSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—The newspapers here publish a dispatch from Aschabad, according to which a regular pitched battle has taken place on the Persian frontier between the employees of the Reuters Bank and the sailors of the Kussig Feotilaktsa Company. Several were killed and many seriously wounded on both sides. There has been much ill-feeling between the two companies for some time past and a conflict was expected. According to the Russian papers the Shah is to blame, inasmuch as, having sold the palm forests to the Kussig Feotilaktsa Company he afterwards gave them to the English, who are daily gaining more influence over the Sovereign of Persia.

MONTE CARLO VILLAINS.

Monte Carlo, according to Mr. Clement Scott, is a place of tawdry, vulgar greed and villany, the doom of which cannot be far distant. He gives a contemporary a story of what happened to him some years ago:—

Ever anxious to see what is to be seen wherever I may be, I made my way after dinner to the gambling tables.

It is impossible to describe the vile appearance of the men and women who crowded round the tables, or to record the language that was used. The croupiers all seemed to favour the most disreputable, and on more than one occasion there was a free fight over some disputed stake. The smallest coin that could be staked was a florin, and I am bound to say I saw very little gold on the table.

I happened to be rather lucky, and my good fortune aided me in securing my winnings before they were appropriated by the thieves—men and women—in whose undesirable company I was placed. I was only playing with florins, and as these appeared to be no gold on the board I was paid in silver pieces.

As time wore on I got heavier and heavier, all my pockets were filled, and, as may be guessed, the winning of a very few pounds in silver pieces would eventually retard my progress somewhat, and make me an easy prey to any one concealed in the shrubberies who was armed with the stout club.

I saw at once when I left the tables that I was a marked man.

Two melodramatic villains followed me out of the room, and as I anticipated danger in the dark shrubberies of the Casino gardens, for the gas supply was very limited indeed, I resolved, heavily weighted as I was in the handicap, to make a bolt for it, and to show my evil looking friends a clean pair of heels.

Jingling and rattling I arrived at the mean looking hotel, and having found my way to my room proceeded to fling my gains on to the bed and to count the spoil.

To my astonishment I heard crafty steps creeping about the corridor. Incautiously I had forgotten to lock the door. Had I wanted to do so, it would have been impossible, as I found, when examining the door, that the lock and bolts had been deliberately wrenched away.

There was no time to be lost, for the catlike steps still crept about the passages, waiting for my light to be extinguished. There was no help for it but to make a barricade. I dragged the heaviest furniture from its place and barred the door with the wardrobe the chairs and tables.

But sleep was impossible. All night long my door was being tried by the guests of the hotel proprietor, who had taken a fancy to my silver pieces. By the first train I was on my way to Geneva with my prize secure.

It is reported at Constantinople that numerous armed bands of Armenians have crossed the Persian frontier to help their brethren in Turkish Armenia.

The Washington Treasury has decided to purchase an average of four and a half million ounces of silver monthly, instead of fifty-four million ounces annually.

MAX O'RELL'S TABLE TALK.

Looking around upon the brilliant crowd at the opera on the last night of the season, I could not help hoping that the dead have the power of seeing sometimes what goes on in the world they have left. It would have been good to know that Bizet saw that vast assembly of people, who had all paid extra high prices to hear his opera of "Carmen" sung in the original French by favourite artistes; his "Carmen" that failed when it was first brought out, and then lay by for years and years unheard, till poor Bizet, unhappy and unknown to fame, dispaired of ever getting his *chef d'œuvre* produced again. His good fairy came at last in the person of Madame Pauline Lucca, and, once restarted by her, this opera soon became a prime favourite all over Europe. To-day there is no greater one with the general public everywhere, and I was not surprised that Mr. Augustus Harris chose it for the final and gala night, nor to find the house packed with people from floor to ceiling, so much so that a Royal Duke and cousin of the Queen, who had neglected to retain a box in advance, had to be accommodated with a stall.

I hear, and quite believe, that there was £1,800 in the house. It was such a crowd as has rarely, if ever, been seen at Covent Garden, and it was prepared to be pleased. It seemed very difficult to understand how this opera could ever have been a failure; but after all "Carmen" is not the only stage production that has turned from a fiasco into a huge success. The youngest of us are old enough to remember the poor start of the "Private Secretary," so scorned of critics, and yet it had an unparalleled run. Since that we have had a more striking case still in the fortunes of "Dorothy."

Apart from this last night of the opera season, the fullest houses have been drawn by "Die Meistersinger" and "Lohengrin." The sweet story and the comparative suavity of the music are making this work of Wagner's dear to people who find some of his operas inconprehensible. For my part, I own to a perfect inability to appreciate or distinguish the beauties of "Parsifal," for instance, but the "Meistersinger" charmed me at first hearing. It is plain that Wagner is steadily advancing in public favour; we are all, the French included, growing to be of the opinion of Bill Nye, who, after giving the matter his mature consideration, has come to the conclusion that "Wagner's music is not so bad as it sounds." The mistake that most of us make in the beginning is to expect of it the same effects as we get in other operas. Now Wagner proceeds by methods all his own, and it takes you time to understand them; to find out that it is the orchestra which is going to tell you all the feelings of the characters, and that the actors themselves are comparatively unnecessary to the process, for they occupy much the same relation to the work as lime-light illustrations do to a lecture. The orchestra, as this master uses it, gives us an idealisation of speech.

This is how I comprehend the Wagnerian method. Let us suppose that you are a musician and you want to convey in music the idea of a man with toothache. You write for an orchestra a composition illustrative of the growing pains, the twingings, the temporary relief, the return of the misery, the wrench of extraction, and the heavenly feeling of relief in turn experienced by the patient. To add to this effect, or to explain it more forcibly to the dullard, you send on the stage an actor who, by tones and groans and attitudes descriptive, helps a little. But he is really not necessary when the writer of the score has such a mastery over the resources of an orchestra as Wagner had. Wagner makes you see a storm without the help of the stage carpenter. No need for the sheet of zinc, the cannon balls, or the flash of lime-light. He gives you the thunder and lightning, the lashing rain, and the whistling wind without stage artifices.

The English marriage law being what it is, is it much wonder that now and then a young man with his pockets full of money, and leading an idle life, should treat papa to such a surprise as the one Lord Clancarty had about a year ago? When I first came to England, it struck me as very funny that a girl might go out to choose the fish for the family dinner, and on her way home, pass to the registry office and get married to any boy who happened to have caught her fancy, provided he was of the age required by law. No papers, no consent of parents required; nothing in a couple of minutes. The Bodkin divorce case has brought home to me afresh the fact that red tape is an excellent thing in moderation. It cannot be much of a treat for a British Earl to wake up one morning to find himself the father-in-law of a lady, whose photograph in the airy costume of a music hall star is on view in London shop windows, and to whom he may reasonably have far graver objections than that of professional costume.

They manage these things better in France. Backing up the mother's authority, which, I believe, would in nine cases out of ten be all sufficient, there comes the law, which compels a man, even after he is of age, to ask his parents' consent to his contemplated marriage. If they refuse, he must three times, at stated intervals, serve them with a notice of his intention to marry. If Lord Clancarty had only had one such notice he might have sent his son to Australia before, instead of after, his twenty-first birthday. England is such a free and busy country that three notices might prove irksome to intending bridegroom and ambitious parents alike, but when the registrar undertakes the solemn business of joining two people together for life, the most ardent hater of red tape might surely forgive him for asking for a certificate of birth or some such proof of identity. I should not be surprised to find Lord Clancarty setting to work next session to try and get the English marriage law improved.

It is always interesting to compare notes with a friend who has been over the same ground as oneself; so I was eager to hear Mr. Wilson Barrett's impressions of his long tour in the States, from which he and his company have just returned. I found him highly pleased with his success in America, but glad to be under grey skies again. In Pueblo, when he was there with his company, the thermometer marked 130. Their own thermometer when put in the sun gave up trying to register the fierce heat, and broke. Two points we both agreed perfectly upon at once; the charming geniality and goodfellowship of the people and the wearying monotony of life on the road; the long journeys over vast stretches of country all alike until you go far west; the sights of town after town built on the same pattern and of the same material; the sojourns in an endless succession of hotels varying a little in the matters of size and cookery, but all ruled and kept in order, guests included, by a set of awe-inspiring helps. I was interested, too, to find that the train conductors, those mute, magnificent monarchs of the road, had awakened in Mr. Barrett much the same feeling as in myself. We Europeans are used to a form of obedience and deference from our paid servants, and the arrogant attitude of the American wage-earner first amazes and then provokes us. It is so novel to be tyrannised over by people whom you pay to attend to your comfort. The American keeps his temper under the process, for he is eminently a good fellow. Besides, a small squabble is no more in his line than a small anything else. The Westerner may cut pistol and shoot any one who annoys him, but neither he nor the Eastern man will wrangle for mastery.

I am tolerably cool myself; but I lost my temper once, and that was in an American car. I was going from Petersburg in Virginia to Washington and had comfortably installed myself in the smoking compartments at the back of the parlour car. Presently, in came the conductor of the train. He opened the window and calmly seated himself to read the newspaper. The conductor of the parlour car might perhaps have had a right to use this smoking-room, though even that I doubt. This man was an intruder, and as I afterwards learned, had no right to be there. The draught from the window annoyed me, so I got up and closed it. The fellow rose, gave me a mute, impudent scowl, and opened it again. I then said to him, "I don't know whether you are on board this train to look after the safety and comfort of the passengers, or purely to study your own, but I will not have that window open;" and so saying I closed it. Still mute, he once more rose and moved towards the window. By this time my blood was up, and gripping him by the shoulder, I said—"By thunder, if you open that window again I am going to pitch you out of it." There must have been something persuasive in my tone or glance, for, still without a word, he made an exit compared to which a whipped hound's would be majestic.

I found Mr. Barrett had survived his triumphs very well. When I came across him last winter in Philadelphia, his audiences were demanding a speech at the end of every performance—and getting it. At first they had called upon him for one after every act, but he happily persuaded them to be content with one a night. Knowing that American audiences are apt to increase in warmth of enthusiasm as you go West, I am relieved to find he has come home alive. Talking of the possibility of dying on the road, reminded me of an incident in my own last American tour. I had to give a lecture at Grand Rapids, and had arrived there in the morning. As soon the Grand Rapidité, who is the boasting of the town," called upon me and inquired whether there was anything he could do for me. Before leaving, he said—"Whilst I am here, I may as well give you the cheque for to-night's lecture." "As you please," I replied, "but suppose I should die before evening?" "That's all right," he interrupted, "I'll exhibit your corpse, I guess there'll be as much money in it."

I am off to the seaside, and have chosen a little town on the English coast. You must not believe that I go out of season myself. If I were on pleasure bent I would go to a French watering-place, where there is one horse-power at his service, with no trouble or care of his own. Its work is steady and continuous, and its easy command in small units at a nominal cost will make its use general and probably work some important changes in our industrial facilities. The rate for two horse-power is 120 dols. per annum; 250 dols. for five; 300 dols. for six; 400 dols. for eight; 475 dols. for ten; and 700 dols. for fifteen. The power app lied at these rates is economical and steady, and involves no attention beyond the closing of a switch, and that the work of the second. It can be carried auy distance in large or small quantities. The Ordnance Department of the National Government is constructing a dam at Rock Island, Ill., in which some forty-one wheels, connected with dynamos, will carry the electric current to motors distributed in its various departments. The Des Monies rapids at Keokuk will furnish 40,000 horse-power with the necessary machinery and appliances. There is practically no computable limit to the possibilities of this motive power, and its development will in time change many of the old and cumbersome conditions of our varied industries.

A cemetery of the Merovingian period, we are told by our Paris correspondent, has been disclosed by workmen in a railway cutting near Argeuteuil. Two hundred and twenty tombs were brought to light. The primitive mode of coffining the dead in plaster-of-paris was resorted to by the people who buried in this cemetery. The plaster envelopes have resisted well the action of time. All the skeletons were well preserved, and their Frankish race was established by the shape of the skulls, the cross section of which was found to be round and not of wide diameter.

AN INDICTMENT OF ENGLISH DANCING.

It is well known, writes a home paper, that everything is better in America than in England. Clothes are better made, and hair is more scientifically cut; the women are more beautiful, the horses faster, the storms heavier; the banks, when they break, go off with a more melodious twang; and the iced water is notorious ly colder than iced water in England. But the thing which the Americans do best and we do worst is, it seems, dancing. The discovery has been made by the London correspondent of the San Francisco Argonaut. That Britons cannot dance is, it seems, notorious.

There are no two facts (the correspondent says) in relation to any subject so universally admitted as, first, that English men and women are the worst dancers in the world; and, second, that no people are so fond of dancing. It is simply marvellous, astounding. Now and then, Americans see one or two English exponents in American ball rooms, and are struck by their awkwardness, ungainliness, and general ignorance of the first principles of the art. They are, however, so overshadowed by the native dancers, that their uncouthness is soon lost sight of. But if you want to see English dancing in the full beauty of its hideousness, you must see an English ball-room. You will first wonder what all the people are doing, and, next, why they want to do it. If you are an American, you will not be able to recognize what you are accustomed to regard as dancing in the hops, skips, and jumps, the whizzing gyrations, the kickings and prancings, the loose-jointed shakes, the knockkneed staggers, and splay - footed spins seen under that name in England. Were it not for the music, you could not tell what the dance was if you judge by all the steps you saw. It might be a waltz, galop, or polka, just as your eyes happened to rest on a couple whose feet were performing the nearest approach to the recognized step of either dance.

The only help at an elucidation of the problem might come from the hazardous attempt of one or two of the couples to reverse—or "go the other way, don't you know," as it is called in England. You could then feel pretty certain that the dance was a polka, for only in the polka is it thought "good form" to reverse. But such reversing as it is! I heard a man once called it "going the wrong way," and I have often thought how exactly he had unwittingly described the movement. What "star" dancers from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia must think of it, when they see it indulged in at London balls every season, I cannot begin to say, but I doubt not that they have a hard time to keep from laughing out-right. For those who have never seen the sight, let me make an endeavour to describe what it is like. In the first place, be it known and understood that your English dancer of the polka, even when he "goes the right way," is but a sorry exponent of the poetry of motion. With his right arm he clutches at his partner at arm's length anywhere between the belt of her dress and the top of her shoulder-blades, a flat, open palm, with fingers spread like the points of a star fish, being pressed against her spinal column. His left arm is extended like the jib boom of a South Coast lugger, his partner's chief support from it consisting of a tenacious grasp of the ball of his thumb. His head and shoulders, by spasmodic movements closely resembling the contortions of a rusty-jointed jumping jack or penny barkin, keep time to the measure of the dance. He stoops well forward with the pose of a wild bull on the eve of battle; his knees are bent, and his feet fly upward with the velocity of an involuntary performer on a runaway treadmill, coming back to the floor in a series of stiff-legged stamps. By some sort of inherent power of propulsion he dashes onward and around at the same time, his partner going with him, seemingly much against her will, if a facial expression of torture be any index of coercive assent. You feel as though there ought to be a man with a bell sent on before them to clear the way. Like ocean steamers in a fog off the banks of Newfoundland, the one having the greatest velocity is the most likely to do injury. Imagine, say, five and-twenty couples all banging about hither and thither, smashing into each other, throwing each other down, elbowing each other, crushing each other, kicking each other, jumping on each other, but never attempting to get out of the way of each other, except after a grand crash, and you may form some idea of the polka in an English ball-room.

As for the waltz, it is not much better. It is not so boisterous, perhaps, but it lacks the advantage of the reverse, if advantage can be claimed for the polka is having it, which I am

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The sensation that Chronic, and reliable Medicament for all Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

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HYGEIA BOOTS,
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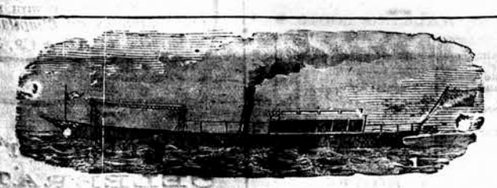

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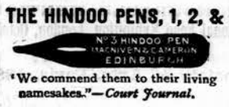

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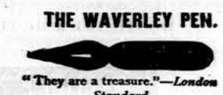

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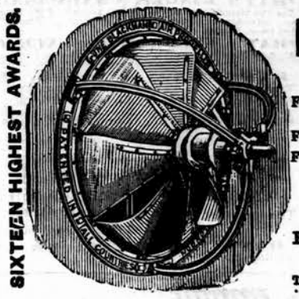

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